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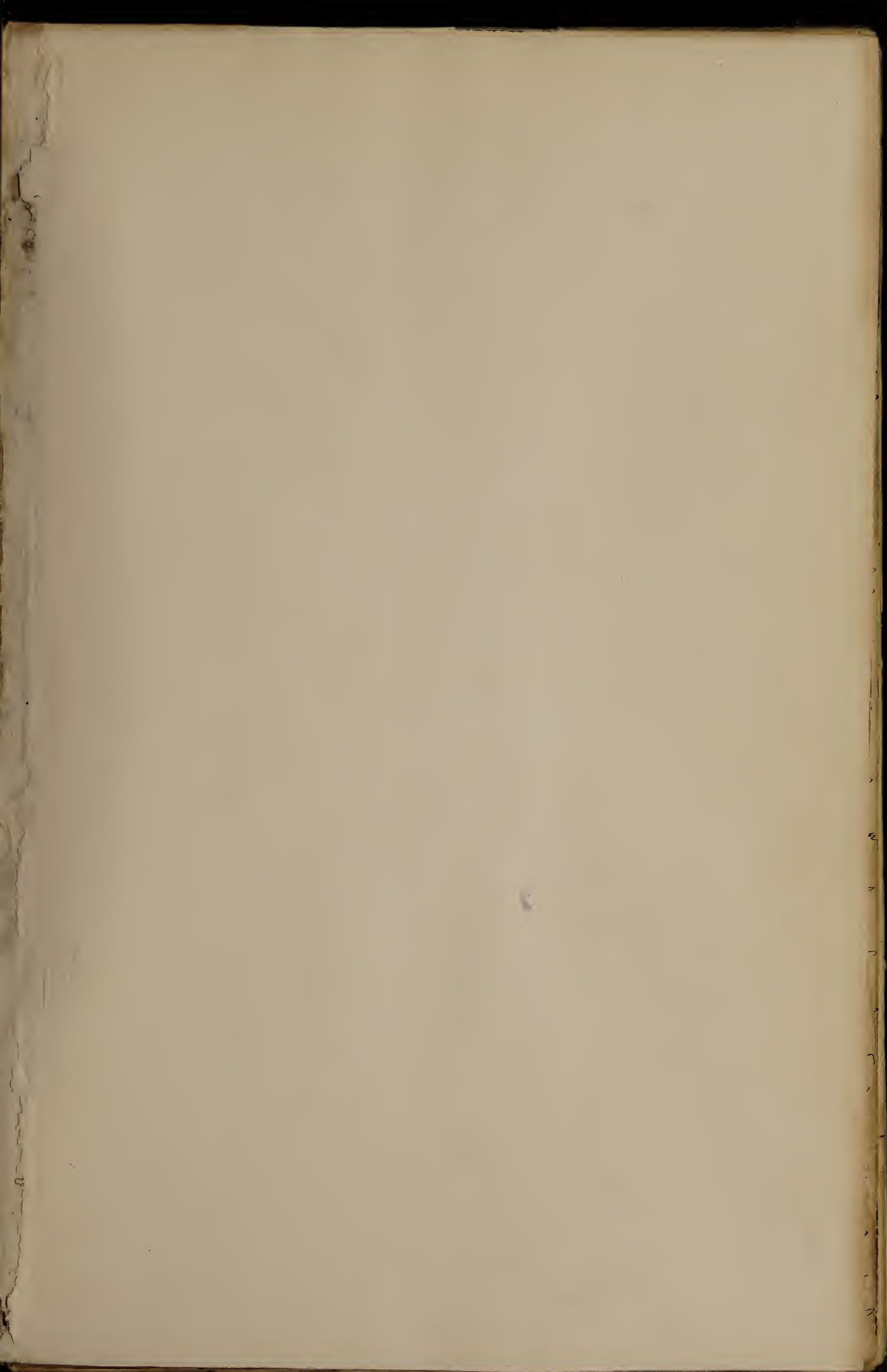


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## THE TRUE END OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Journalism, to attain its end, should understand and preserve its proper character. It should be cautious, and yet courageous; circumspect, dependent, acting out its own honest intent on its own honor. It should be the honest and brave journalist's bosom to the storm, and his defiance to and danger. He may be called to do and abjure truth, and combat popular character and substance in obeying honest convictions, while he cheerfully time for a more partial hearing and a just judgment. Worthless and vile is the ignorant to take positions, or, once having them, ever ready, from timidity or sordid calculations, to abandon them.

**CHURCHES.** A correspondent, "off the Island," a week or two since, uttered some sharp strictures upon sundry remarks on church architecture, contained in a recent discourse by Rev. O. Dewey of New York. A writer in the New Bedford Mercury complains that injustice has been done to those remarks; inasmuch as but a disconnected portion of them was selected for critical animadversion, and that, consequently, unwarrantable inferences were drawn therefrom. These latter reproofs, which are dictated manifestly by no ungentle feeling, have induced us to recur to the original subject of discussion—the address itself. And we must, frankly confess, after an examination of the context that the language of Mr. Dewey, taken as it was evidently meant to be understood, and considered as a whole, is not, in our opinion, obnoxious to the charges preferred by our correspondent, "C." It embraces an extended argument, of which but a partial view seems to have been taken by the author of the strictures. His criticisms were chiefly confined to the second paragraph of the following extract; which paragraph alone was cited at the time; and which, thus detached from its corresponding parts, might perhaps deserve what was said by way of comment. But we feel bound to declare, that to the general course of reasoning pursued in the annexed quotation, and especially to its conclusions, we can neither perceive an objection, nor justly refuse to yield assent. Well would it be for the reputation of Christians of all denominations, if the spirit which moves upon the face of this brief specimen of the discourse, were more widely diffused throughout all their churches:

"Meet it is that the temples of a nation's worship should be goodly and fair. I cannot think that this is the only point at which liberality is to pause, and expense to be carefully restricted. Every large city in the country is each year lavishing upon luxuries, entertainment, spectacles—upon things that perish with the passing year—enough to build ten churches; and every town and village is doing the same thing in its proportion. Now, surely, if there is any thing for which a people should be willing even to strain their resources somewhat, it is to do that well which is to be done but once in the course of some hundred years; to bestow some unusual care and expense on that which is to be associated with religious ideas, and in that important relation to be viewed with pleasure or disgust by the eyes of passing generations. Architecture is a language, as truly as sculpture and painting, nay, as truly as literature—as poetry. If the front of a majestic and beautiful church is known and read of all men. The stranger, the gazer, the passer-by, though he reads nothing else, reads that. And there are religious edifices in the world whose effect in elevating the mind cannot be transcended by any painting or statue, by any poem or eloquent discourse. And suppose that such poem or discourse could be so depicted as to be set up in an enduring form by the very wayside where multitudes and generations are walking? Would it not be a goodly work to place it there? Would not the very idea, the bare possibility of it, awaken the utmost enthusiasm? But a magnificent piece of architecture is such a poem, is such a discourse, inasmuch that I will venture to say it advisedly and deliberately, that I would value as much in any city or town, the effect of the York Minster in England, as of that great work of England's sublimest bard, the 'Paradise Lost.' He who gazes on such a structure is melted, enraptured, overwhelmed with delight and veneration; he feels as he does when he gazes on the sublimest objects of Nature. And to place a majestic cathedral in one of our cities—would that it might yet be done here!—would be as if you could place the loftiest mountain of the Alps in its neighborhood, to be it up!

thoughts of its inhabitants to sublimity, to beauty, to heaven.

"A church, too, is more than a work of art. It is a living tower and point of contact (alas! how few in the city!) recognize a communication between heaven and earth. They are like the ladder which Jacob saw in vision, on which the angels of God were ascending and descending; and he who pauses beneath them in the sacred hours, to meditate and pray, is sometimes led to exclaim, with the ancient patriarch, 'How awful is this place! this is none other than the house of God; this is the gate of heaven!' What would a city or a village be, even in appearance—even to the passing traveller, without churches? a city of habitations and warehouses, and houses of entertainment for the wayfaring man, and houses of pleasure for the gay; but without one structure to recognise the sense of devotion and of duty! Would not the very traveller hasten for his life from such a city as the city of destruction?"

## WHO'LL HAVE ME.

Who'll have me, who'll have me,  
As a partner for life?

I address those young men  
Who are seeking a wife.

Say, say, you will have me,  
And I'll be to you

A firm and sincere friend,  
Constant and true.

Who'll have me, who'll have me?  
You'll never regret

The choice that you made,  
Or the day that we met.

I can sing, I can play,  
I can sew, I can darn,

And what I don't know  
I am willing to learn.

Who'll have me, who'll have me,  
For better or worse?

I'll attend to your home,  
And take care of your purse.

I'll attend you in weal,  
I'll be with you in woe;

In fact I'll be near you  
Wherever you go.

Who'll have me, who'll have me?  
Oh, dear! I'm afraid

I shall pine to a shadow,  
And die an old maid!

Say, say, will you have me?  
Decide if you can,

In a few lines, addressed  
To "My dear MARY ANN."

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

## ANGEL VISITS.

—BY MARY S. B. DANA.

1.  
When a voiceless word  
By thee is heard—  
Thou scarce canst know  
What the whisper'd word may mean—  
When, 'mid the mirth  
Of the sons of earth,  
An unseen cause  
Has made thee pause—  
There's an Angel with thee then.

2.  
In the moments sweet  
When dear ones meet,  
And the heart beats high  
As the moisten'd eye  
Sees long lost friends again—  
When from their deep  
And silent sleep,  
Old Memory brings  
Forgotten things—  
There are Angels with thee then.

3.  
When Death comes nigh,  
And the parting sigh  
Tells thee that thou  
Art lonely now,  
And thy bosom throbs with pain—  
When, with muffled tread,  
To view the dead,  
To the chamber's gloom  
The mourners come—  
There are angels with thee then.

5.  
What ministries  
Of Love are these!  
How soon might we  
Like the Angels be  
Whom thus we entertain!—  
Did we but know  
These things are so!  
Could we but see  
How cheerfully  
God's Angels come to men!

6.  
Oh, ever near  
Bright Angels are!  
Forever thus  
They visit us!  
Ne'er may they come in vain!  
And thus, if Love  
Our spirits move,  
Earth soon may grow  
A Heaven below,  
Where Angels dwell with men.

Orangeburg, Jan. 11, 1847.

## WIN.

Looked in a close embrace  
Earth's pulseless heart  
Within her frozen breast, her frozen breath,  
In its forgotten fragrance, slumbereth still;  
Senseless her veins, and numb her withered arms,  
That still, outstretched, stand mementoes dear  
Of her once gorgeous and full-leaved charms,  
Of flower and fruit, all increase of the year:  
Senseless the river, in ice fretwork chained;  
Hushed the sweet cadences of bird and bee;  
Dumb the last echo to soft music trained,  
And warmth and life are a past memory:  
Thus, buried deep beneath dull Winter's rime,  
Love dreamless sleeps through the long winter time

## DISSIPATION.

The world is not so barren of beauty and bliss that we must, to recreate our spirits, drink of the foul sediment of corrupt pleasure. When every sunbeam is winged with glory, and every rain-drop falls as if were a benediction from the skies—when in our daily walks so much gladness meets us at every turn—when, even in our labors of hand and head, there is often mingled so much of still, steady happiness—when in our homes, the air is so full of love and enjoyment—when in music, in books, in innocent sports and games, in the ride, the social festivity, such ample and various means are provided for all reasonable exhilaration—who would in his better moments wish to plunge into the giddy world of fashionable dissipation.

## THE ART OF DOING GOOD.

Every mind has a mission to fulfill, an influence to be felt, either for good or for evil; and none are so lost, so degraded; but that some spark of moral fire is burning within their bosom—and that little spark, though faint and feeble, may kindle a bright and glowing flame. Say not it is too insignificant, too trifling to accomplish any end. Whatever is good, is worthy of preservation, is worthy of cultivation. The little germ of Truth you throw by the way-side, will not be lost—it shall not perish; no! it will be guarded and nurtured by angels, and shall flourish forever!

Think not, then, a look of kindness or an act of love, however trifling may seem the word of friendly admonition, think them not thrown away, whenever the opportunity to speak, to act, is seen; then do your duty, your good deed will be recorded in heaven—and you will find even here on earth, a full and satisfactory reward!

**CANDOR AND THE AGED.**—It is wrong to believe that frank sentiments and the candor of the mind are the exclusive share of the young; they ornament oftentimes old age, upon which they seem to spread a chaste reflection of the modest graces of their younger days, where they shine with the same brightness as those flowers which are often seen peeping fresh and laughing, from among the ruins.

## A FEW WORDS FOR YOUNG WIVES.

How easy it is to be neat!—to be clean! How easy to arrange the rooms with the most graceful propriety! How easy it is to invest our houses with the upholsterer or the draper; it is not in the mosaics, the carpetings, the rosewood, the mahogany, the candleabra, or the marble ornaments; it exists in the spirit presiding over the chambers of the dwelling. Contentment must always be most graceful; it sheds serenity over the scene of its abode; it transforms a waste into a garden. The home lightened by these imitations of a nobler and brighter life may be wanting in much which the discontented desire; but to its inhabitants it will be a palace, far outlying the oriental in brilliancy and glory.

## THE SLAVES OF CUSTOM.

The constraints of society are great preventives of enjoyment. Free as we too often boast of being, we are the veriest slaves of custom. Public opinion is the despot who rules us with a rod of iron. No matter where we may be—in the social circle—in halls of festivity—on excursions of pleasure—Custom establishes her marks and bounds, a hairs breadth over which not a soul has the temerity to tread. We dare not abandon ourselves fully to the spirit of the occasion; for there sits grim Propriety, frowning ogre-like, on the least departure from her strict rules. We do not give nature fair play. We put an ugly hilt in her mouth, and a clumsy harness on her back, and draw a taut rein whenever she is in the least disposed to be frolicsome.

## BEING ONE'S OWN MASTER.

Every body is impatient for the time when he shall be his own master. And if coming of age were to make one so, if years could indeed "bring the philosophic mind," it would rightly be a day of rejoicing to a whole household and neighborhood. But too often he who is impatient to become his own master, when the outward checks are removed, merely becomes his own slave,—the slave of a master in the insolent flush of youth, hasty, headstrong, wayward and tyrannical. Had he really become his own master, the first act of his dominion over himself, would have been to put himself under the dominion of a higher master and a wiser.



EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE.—One of the most mischievous phrases in which a rotten morality, a radically false and vicious public sentiment, disguise themselves, is that which characterizes certain individuals as "as a kind, amiable, man," so runs the vernacular for the management of a child in everything relating meaning that, with an income of £500, he regularly spent £1000, according to his ability to run in debt, or the credulity of others in trusting him. The world is full of people who can't imagine why they don't prosper like their neighbors, when the real obstacle is in their own extravagance and heedless ostentation. The young clerk marries and takes a house, which he proceeds to furnish twice as expensively as he can afford, and then his wife, instead of taking to helping him to earn a livelihood by doing her own work, must have a hired servant to help her to spend his limited earnings. Ten years afterwards, you will find him struggling on under

double load of debts and children, wondering why the luck was always against him, while his friends regret this "unhappy destitution of financial ability." Had they from the first been frank and honest, he need not have been so unlucky. Through every grade of society this vice of inordinate expenditure insinuates itself. Let a man have a genius for spending, and whether his income is a guinea a day or a guinea a minute, it is equally certain to prove inadequate. If dining, wineing, cigar, and party-giving won't help him through it, building, gaming, and speculation will be sure to.

A GOOD MAXIM.—The more quietly and peaceably we get on, the better for us; the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest policy is, if a man cheats you, quit dealing with him; if he is abusive quit his company; if he slanders you, conduct yourself so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is generally to let him alone, for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

[From the New York Tribune.]  
**FARMERS' GIRLS.**

Up in the early morning, just at the peep of day,  
Straining the milk in the dairy, turning the cows away,  
Sweeping the floor in the kitchen, making the beds up stairs,  
Washing the breakfast dishes, dusting the parlor chairs.  
Brushing the crumbs from the pantry, hunting the eggs at the barn,  
Cleaning the turnips for dinner, spinning the stocking yarn,  
Spreading the whitening linen down on the bushes below,  
Ransacking every meadow where the red strawberries grow;  
Starching the "fixens" for Sunday, churning the snowy cream,  
Rinsing the pails and strainer down in the running stream,  
Feeding the geese and turkeys, making the pumpkin pies,  
Joggling the little one's cradle, driving away the flies;  
Grace in every motion, music in every tone,  
Beauty of form and feature thousands might covet to own,  
Cheeks that rival spring roses, teeth the whitest of pearls,  
One of these country maids is worth a score of your city girls.

**Song of the Mechanic.**

The hum of a thousand wheels in our ear,  
Like some old ponderous gong;  
The sledge-hammer ringing alarms in the glare;  
The groan of a preke, as if burdened with care;  
The tramp of the iron-horse, fleetest than air,  
And his thundering snort, heard everywhere;  
Tis but the orchestra that e'er  
Accompanies their song.  
Men of the brawny arm are we,  
Men not ashamed of labor;  
Though clouds may sometimes veil our face,  
Our heart shines through in smiles that chase  
The darkness from our neighbor.  
We are the men who forge the bars  
That link the town and lea,  
Where engines, rushing through the vale—  
Our children, racing with the gale—  
Are shouting lustily!  
The mighty ship that proudly rides  
Over the restless deep,  
Was reared by us. Her noiseless wings  
Bend to the evening breeze that sings,  
And rocks her into sleep.  
The Press—that throbbing heart where beats  
The pulse of every thought;  
That clock of mind which strikes the hour,  
And a nation rises in its power—  
Without our aid is naught.  
The pen which, dipped in lightning, writes  
At one stroke round the earth,  
Ne'er staid by mountain nor the river,  
On whose broad face the sun-beams quiver,  
Owes to our hand its birth.  
These thoughts make gladness in our hearts,  
Re-echo, like a bell;  
And like her voice who waits to greet us,  
Or leads our little child to meet us,  
More sweet than we may tell.  
Then let the joyous song be heard,  
Let all be filled with mirth,  
Let it be known throughout the land  
That the members of our Iron band  
Are the happiest on earth.

CARVER'S SPEECH. At the close animated and instructive discussion, session of the

Mr. President— I thought I had some ideas that I like to express, in confirmation of the important sentiments so well expressed by the lecturers. But my mind during this discussion has drunk in so many ideas that my poor thoughts are weighed down beneath them, and it would be difficult for me to find them. The evening, sir, is nearly spent, and time for repose, and perchance for dreams, is at hand; may I be excused, then, if, in a few words, I relate a dream of last night, which seems to have some bearing upon the subject which has this day and evening occupied our attention. I should not detain the audience at this late hour, were not dreams made of such flighty materials, that, unless told when they are fresh, it is difficult to tell them at all, in this respect very strongly resembling the lessons so often committed to memory in our schools, which must be recited as soon as learned, lest they should be forgotten, and which are then dismissed to make room for the next lesson, which is to be learned and forgotten in the same manner.

I had the happiness a day or two ago, sir, to be present at the dedication of the new Normal school-house at Bridgewater, and to see the Chief Magistrate of our Commonwealth, in the midst of us, as if he were really of us; a delightful vision which has been repeated in our presence this afternoon.\* I listened earnestly to his words, which were mainly upon the subject that has pervaded the exercises of the institute to-day, and then I turned my steps towards the Rock of Plymouth, the cradle of free schools, and is it strange, sir, that when deep sleep came upon me I should have dreamed dreams and seen visions?

Methought we were all here, and had just done what we have done, rejoiced in our privileges, and praised the pilgrims whose wisdom and self-denial had secured them to us. At that moment, sir, a noble form, which, from its resemblance to the most prominent figure in the painting that adorns your Pilgrim Hall, I took to be that of your first Governor, arose in the midst of us, and, as nearly as I can recollect, thus addressed us:

"Descendants of the Pilgrims, ye are welcome to this spot! Ye possess many things that we lacked in our day of small things; ye enjoy many advantages of which the poor exiles were deprived. Ye have the advantage of two hundred years of experience, and ye have seminaries set apart like the schools of the prophets. Ye have peace in your borders and prosperity in your palaces, Psalms cxxii-7, unlike the poor outcasts in the wilderness—[the Governor was careful to give chapter and verse for every thing he asserted]—ye have many books also in which ye may read what relates to your important calling, and I hope ye take heed to them, and especially to the Common School Journal put forth by a scribe ready to every good work, and instructed in all wisdom, like unto him who built up the neglected walls of Jerusalem, Ezra ii-6. We had but one book in our day, to which we could go for direction, but, peradventure, when ye are divided about questions which edify not, and perplexed about matters that minister not unto godliness, ye may do well to take heed to that book which was the only manual of your fathers.

When ye are troubled in the matter of discipline, and know not how to treat your erring pupils, ye may follow the advice of the Apostle, and speak the truth in love, Ephesians iv-15, not avenging yourselves, but suffering long and being kind. For what is recorded of Peter, Matthew xviii-21, but that he said, 'Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him—till seven times?' And Jesus said unto him, I say not unto thee till seven times, but until seventy times seven. And when thou hast forgiven thy offending pupil seventy times seven, if he is not improved, thou wilt be, we are told, Proverbs xvi-32, that 'Better is he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city,' or, I would reverentially add, he that beateth a child. Ye will be careful to urge upon your pupils to obey you and their parents, but before ye enforce obedience by the rod, ye will do well to follow the hint of the Apostle, Ephesians i-1, and show them that 'this is right.' And if ye be troubled about a rule by which they may conduct towards their fellows, instead of giving them a treatise on moral and social duties to commit to memory, ye will do well to give them only that single sentence of our Master, which contains the essence of all the codes that ever were written, 'Whatsoever ye would that others should do to you, do ye even so to them'—Matthew viii-2. And if ye would give them religious instruction, of which ye are unnecessarily shy, ye may content yourselves with teaching them to 'Fear God and keep his commandments,' and if it be objected by any that this is not religious instruction, because there is no doctrine in it, ye may plead the authority of the inspired writer who declares, Eccles xii-13, that 'This is the whole duty of man.'

But, and if ye say this antiquated manual may be consulted in the matter of morals and religion, but is no guide in teaching the Humanities, let me enquire whether in Astronomy, ye are careful after teaching your pupils the size, and distance, and movements of the heavenly host, to teach them also that 'The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy work?' Psalm xix-1. And when ye show them the triumphs of the human intellect in the discovery of worlds that are invisible, and of laws that are wonderful, do ye when ye thus lead them to 'consider the heavens, the work of His fingers,' abase their pride by asking them 'what is man' compared with the Maker of all these worlds?

In Geography, ye, no doubt, teach them of the earth, and its productions, but do ye early impress upon their hearts 'That the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof, the earth and they that dwell therein?'—Psalm cxlv-1. And when ye prove to them, as ye may by comparison, that 'The lines have fallen to them in pleasant places, and they have a goodly heritage,' Psalm xvi-6, do ye tell them 'Not unto us, poor exiles, who are as clay in the hands of the potter,' Jeremiah xviii-6, no, not unto us, but unto God belongeth all the glory!

So in Natural Philosophy, when ye fail as ye may, to teach them the nature and laws of light, do ye tell them of 'that Light which hath come into the world,' and of the condemnation which awaiteth those who prefer darkness,' John iii-19.

Ye have a science called Physiology, and ye demonstrate to them that 'they are fearfully and wonderfully made,' but do ye also teach them of who made them in his own image, and who do ye know their frame? And when ye see as they must, the deformities of mind and body that mar this image of God, do ye justify his ways, and teach them that God made man, yea, and woman too, upright.

Ye have both sought out many inventions? Eccles vii-29. Ye talk to them of the blood, and its wonderful circulation through the heart, but do ye ever point them to that command which saith, 'My son give me thine heart?'—Prov xxiii-26. Ye speak to them of the lungs and of the revivifying effect of respiration, but do ye as often mention to them that God 'in whose hand their breath is?' Job xii-10. Ye also show them the stomach, and explain, as well as ye can, the wonderful work of digestion and assimilation, but do ye faithfully warn the young against that idolatry which maketh of this organ a god? Phil iii-19.

So in Grammar, when ye teach them that 'words fully spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver,'—Prov xxv-2, do ye also warn them of that part of speech; that class of words not mentioned in any popular grammar, those 'Idle words for every one of which they must give an account, in the day of judgement?'—Matt xii-36.

In Reading too, ye cumber your books with rules, and marks, and accents, and slides, and what-nots, and, in a thousand such ways ye endeavor to make up for the want of intelligence in the child, or of skill in the teacher, but have ye ever found a rule equal to that in Nehem viii-8? I trow not. 'And Ezra opened the book in the sight of the people. And they read in the book distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused the people to understand the reading.'

In Drawing, ye enable your pupils to imitate the works of God, but when ye give them 'line upon line,' do ye also give them 'precept upon precept?' And with all their drawing, do ye teach them to 'draw nigh unto God, that he may draw nigh unto them?' James iv-8.

In Arithmetic, ye are careful to teach numeration, but do ye aim to teach the young 'so to number their days as to apply their hearts unto wisdom?' Psalm xc-12. Ye teach them the rules of Loss and Gain, and Barter, and Exchange, but do ye ever put to them the problem, 'What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?' Or that other problem, 'What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?' Matt xvi-26. And when ye teach the Rule of Three, do ye name to them the Three that the Apostle says shall abide, Faith, Hope, and Charity? Caution them if ye do, to be careful not to multiply the first and second together, and divide by the third; the world has done this too long already; but rather teach them to multiply all three into each other, and raise them all to the highest power possible.

Ye teach them Music, but what doth it profit, if they are not prepared to sing 'The Song of Moses and the Lamb?' Rev xv-3. Ye teach them Writing, but do ye teach them how little it profiteth to write never so well, if their 'Names are not written in the Lamb's Book of Life?' Rev xxi-27.

Moreover, ye teach them Book-keeping, but do ye teach them that by the trial-balance they are all proven bankrupt before God; that their works have all come short of his glory? Do ye often speak to them of those accounts which they must render, whose only items are thoughts and actions, and whose auditor will be the Judge of the quick and the dead? Acts x-47.

Ye may have more manuals than your fathers, and these ye ought to read, but woe unto you if you neglect to study and teach the other."

Such, my fellow-teachers, was the address of the founder of the New England system of free schools. You see the drift of it. He feared that in our teaching we had departed from the custom of our fathers, which led them to improve every opportunity of making their children wiser and better by turning their thoughts to God, and duty, and to that future world, without which this world would only be a mockery. I am sorry to have detained you so long, but very few words of the first governor have come down to us, and as no one else appears to have heard his speech, I felt bound to report it to you as fully as I could.

\* The Lieutenant Governor has just delivered one of the three lectures alluded to.

A FRANK MAN.—The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness: one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging—alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such an one, we would gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.

WATER PROOF RECIPE.—Either for boots or other leather: One pint Tanners' oil, half lb. tallow, a lump of rosin size of a shellbark, Burgundy pitch size of an egg, beeswax size of an egg, lampblack three cents worth, all mixed together, and gradually melted over a slow fire. When to be applied, the mixture should be made about milk warm, and put on with a sponge. The leather to be made a little damp, but not wet.—Farmer's Cabinet.

RATHER PERSONAL.—A motion was made by a member of the legislature of a western state, to lay a tax on horses, cows, asses, and other domestic animals. A member moved to strike, out the word asses, or amend the resolution by inserting the word "quadruped" after animals, else, he argued, the law might operate onerously on the mover of the resolution, and other honorable members of the house.



Ship *Hual Bounet* on a  
Whaling Voyage to the South  
Pacific Ocean and *Elce*  
*Whewi* - A Journal kept by  
Wm. W. B. Wm.



**PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.**—The customs of New England, in regard to a rigid and constant application to business, are an anomaly to visitors from abroad, and there is no doubt that this application is carried to excess. Some persons speak very decidedly about the sin of wasting the precious hours of youth in worldly folly; but there is nothing repugnant to their moral sense, if these hours are only turned into money. In commercial cities, more particularly, the chief object of life is to get gain. The one absorbing idea is to become rich; but, unfortunately, there is no stopping place. No one ever has enough, and consequently a large proportion of business men keep on at full speed for more, till they drop dead on the course, although for years they had been possessed of enormous wealth. Avarice, therefore, is developed by increasing possessions. This determination to hoard money, allows of no opportunity of relaxation, and therefore all who are operating in any way within the magic circle in which business of magnitude is transacted, must do as others do, or be cast off.

Thus holidays are few and far between, although known to be resting periods for the industrious masses, and promotive of health and a cheerful spirit. The Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, and an occasional military review, are the only prominent days of relaxation. Some will not allow their children to dance, because they consider it a frivolous waste of life; others forbid it because it is absolutely wicked, according to their belief, which of course is right. Many eschew theatres as the focus of moral corruption; shows cost money; concerts are nothing but sound; sporting is unprofitable; and all mere accomplishments are vanities. Under such training the youth of New England have too little rational amusement to counterpoise the bad effects of their incessant industry. Formerly, when our State election was celebrated in the spring, there was in Massachusetts a holiday which gave a general relaxation from toil; but in our generation, election comes in the dead of winter, when nobody is comfortable in the open air. Public amusements are conducive to order, as well as to health, and should be more extensively encouraged.—[Boston Medical Journal.]

**SOLITARY ENJOYMENTS.**—All solitary enjoyments quickly pall, or become painful, so that, perhaps no more insufferable misery can be conceived than that which must follow incommunicable privileges. Only imagine a human being condemned to perpetual youth while all around him decay and die. Oh! how sincerely would he call upon death for deliverance! No means of suicide would be left unattempted. What, then, is to be done? Luckily, we should strike in vain, or, could we succeed, we should be fools for our pains. To strangle a natural feeling is a partial suicide; but there is no need to extinguish the fertility of the soil lest the harvest should be unwholesome. Is it not better to root up the weeds, and to plant fruits and flowers instead? Were but a tithe of the time and thought usually spent in learning the commonest accomplishments bestowed upon regulating our lives, how many evils would be avoided or lessened! how many pleasures would be created or increased.—[Sharpe's Letters.]

**SLAVING FOR MONEY.**—We pity the man who wears out his energies in the accumulation of riches, which when amassed, he will have lost the capacity to enjoy. He finds himself at the end of his labors, a guest at his own feast, without an appetite for its dainties. The wife of life is wasted, and nothing remains but the lees. The warm sympathies of his heart have been choked by the inexorable spirit of avarice, and they cannot be resuscitated. The fountain-head of his enthusiasm is sealed; he looks at all things in nature and in art with the eye of calculation; hard matter of fact is the only pabulum his mind can feed on; the elastic spring of impulse is broke; the poetry of existence is gone.

Are wealth and position an equivalent for these losses? Is not the millionaire, who has acquired wealth at such a cost, a miserable bankrupt? In our opinion there is little to choose on the score of wisdom between the individual who recklessly squanders his money as he goes along in folly and extravagance, and the false economist who denies himself the wholesome enjoyments of life in order to swell the treasure which, in the hardening process of scraping up, he had become too mean to spend, and too selfish to give away.

The only rational way to live is to mix labor with enjoyment—a streak of fat and a streak of lean. There is nothing like a streaky life—a pleasant mixture of exertion, thankfulness, love, jollity, and repose. The man who slaves for riches, makes a poor return to that God who took the trouble of making him for a better purpose.—[Sunday Times.]

**MYSTERIOUS AND BIBLICAL.**—The following mysterious paragraph is from the *Newport News*:

"The editor of the *New York Mirror* desires to know how people are to obtain liquor in Newport, this summer. Col. Fuller, by reading the Bible, in your early years, have you any recollections as to how the children of Israel obtained Manna in the wilderness?"

Some years ago the Yankee schooner "Sally Ann," under command of one Captain Spooner, was heating up the Connecticut River. Mr. Comstock, the mate, was at his station forward. According to his notion of things the schooner was getting a little too near to certain "flats" which lay along the larboard shore. So aft he goes to the captain, and with his hat cocked on one side says—

"Cap'n Spooner, you're gettin' leetle too close to them flats; hada't ye better go abeam?" To which Captain Spooner replied—

"Mr. Comstock, jest you go for'ard and tend your part the skuner, and I'll tend to mine!" Mr. Comstock went "for'ard" in "high dudgeon; and hallooed out—

"Boys, see that 'ere mudhook all clear for leting go!"

"Ay ay, sir—all clear."

"Let go then!"

Down went the anchor, out rattled the chain and like a flash the Sally Ann came luffing into the wind and then brought up all standing.

Mr. Comstock walked aft and touching his hat very cavalieri, said—

"Well Cap'n my part of the skuner's to anchor."

**COMING IT STRONG.**—Little Gent. of fifteen. "Mother, you must allow me more funds; I can't go among our fellows if you don't."

Indigent Widow.—"Why my child, you have three dollars a week pocket money now. You surely can't spend more than that."

Little Gent. of fifteen.—"Yes that's all well enough; but where's my cigars and smashes to come from? and that Newfoundland dog has such a devil of a twist, I'm sure he'll eat me one of these days?"

#### QUERIES.

If a person feel a person treading on his toes, Need a person ask a person how a person know

Is it any body's business

If a gentleman should choose

To wait upon a lady,

If the lady don't refuse?

Or, to speak a little plainer,

That the meaning all may know,

Is it anybody's business?

If a lady has a beau?

Is a person on the sidewalk,

Whether great or whether small,

Is it anybody's business

Where that person means to call?

Or if you see a person

As he's calling anywhere,

Is it any of your business

What his business may be there?

The substance of our query,

Simply stated, would be this—

Is it anybody's business

What another's business is?

If it is, or if it isn't,

We would really like to know,

For we are certain if it isn't

There are some who make it so.

If it is, we will join the rabble,

And act the noble part

Of the tattlers and defamers,

Who throng the public mart;

But, if not, we'll act the teacher,

Until each meddler learns

It were better in the future

To mind his own concerns.

The New York Sunday Mercury has a genius in his "Nimrod" whose brightness the editor develops in the following lesson in catechism:

"Well, Nimrod, how long were the children of Israel in the wilderness?"

"Till they found their way out."

"Who was cast into the lion's den?"

"Van Amburg."

"Who was compelled to seek refuge in the land of Nod?"

"Governor Dorr."

"Why?"

"Because he got up the King's ebenezer, and Providence wouldn't protect him?"

"That will do, Nimrod, for this week."

Of Chase's Bank Lock, the *Scientific American* says:—

The most perfectly secure and efficient, unpickable, unbreakable, and unburstable lock ever introduced, has been recently invented and perfected by Mr. S. L. Chase of Lockport, N. Y. It is susceptible of 743,000,000,000 changes of adjustment; has no accessible aperture into which gunpowder can be introduced, and could not be picked nor unlocked in seven years even by the manufacturer thereof with the key in his possession, unless he had locked it himself; and as to thieves, the more they should examine and investigate this lock, by incidents, impressions, or otherwise, the more they wouldn't know how to open it!

An insult is twice as deep as an apology. An insult sinks to the heart, and rankles there, whilst an apology merely skims over the surface, but never heals the wound. To persons impudently disposed, what a warning ought not this to be?

#### THE WAY OF ETERNAL LIFE.

[Extract from the Sermon of Rev. W. H. Furness, at the late Installation of Rev. J. T. Sargent, at Somerville.]

Since these things are so, as I have spoken of the kingdom of Heaven, let me speak in the next place of the way into the eternal life.—This is the subject of this discourse,—the kingdom of Heaven and the way into it. The way to heaven, notwithstanding all the contradiction and controversy, notwithstanding the sects and the churches, is very plain and simple; so plain, that the wonder after all this, that sunnier sun, as it rises, still finds us lingering amidst the shadows and darkness of our mortal state.

Behold, then, you have consciences to distinguish right from wrong, the eternal from temporary, the heavenly from the earthly.—You have—let me use the despised phrase—that "inward light," whose authority is never more fully admitted than when it is denied, for without this master of light of all our seeing, how can we affirm or deny anything? If the light that is within us is darkness, how deep is our darkness! You are not stocks and stones, you have warm, living hearts in your bosoms, fashioned to beat in accord with the heavenly things, justice and mercy. And the multitude of human sufferings and wrong, how mightily do they appeal to us! In breaking the chains of evil, the peace of heaven shall flow into your souls. The ministry of Humanity, engaged in that, and in the very engagement you enter into the celestial state. The existence of evil is a great mystery. I am no metaphysician, and I could not solve this mystery, even if I were.—But I declare to you, it more than half vanishes from before my mind, when I see how evil opens the door of heaven. In simple obedience to the natural dictates of humanity, in pity and love, in laboring to abate and abolish the evil that awakens our human sympathies, we come to know the transcendent worth, the ravishing quality of the good. In our conflict with evil, the glory of those principles which are the attributes of God, the foundations of the earth and the pillars of heaven, is revealed, and we have an inward, heart-knowledge of their reality and greatness. When we speak, or when we silently act against cruelty and wrong, we find ourselves in the vicinity of the eternal substance, the soul of all religion, the fountain of life and light. Are you greatly bewildered at times, well nigh lost amidst the thick clouds that darken this mortal state? Is death appalling? Is sin mighty? Is habit too strong for you? Are you utterly cast down in the consciousness of your weakness, longing for power which you have not? God hath shown thee, O man, what is good. Listen to the voice, familiar as it may be, of our common humanity.—Give your hearts, as they are waiting and longing to be given, freely, utterly to the ever present work of man's deliverance from the despotism of evil. Speak out, as your hearts bid you, for your poor brother man and your poor sister woman. In feeling with them and for them, you will learn the heavenliness of justice and mercy, you will find that you have something on your hands and in your hearts, which is of imperishable stuff. You will know, as you never can know otherwise, that life is not all a mocking shadow, that there is something real and solid in this great universe, not far from every one of us, something worth living for, something that will communicate to you a sense of security that passes all understanding, something that will nerve your arm, although hosts encamp around you, and will bid you hope forever.

But refuse to avail yourself of the opportunity, which is afforded you to learn the divineness of humanity and love; take counsel of your love of ease; hug your darling prejudices, and let them be your comforters; let the cries of the friendless and the wronged come up to your ears in vain;—and you shut and bar the gates of heaven. You may live on for a while, walking in the vain show. But when the hour of trial comes, as it will come, when you need a rock and a refuge, you will find none. Words, mere words will then avail you nothing. In the day when your heart was flushed with the hope of success, you fancied, that words, empty professions, were sufficient to worship God with, but in your hour of bitterness you will crave something substantial, and where shall it be found? It is not in you. You can have no faith in an omnipotent Rectitude, an omnipresent, all-animating, all-conquering spirit of love, for you have never known the power of these divine principles in yourself. They have had no meaning for you. They were hollow names, vague generalities, lifeless abstractions. You have never known how real they were, you have no taste for their divinity. The world and its barbarian customs and opinions, flying directly in the face of eternal right,—these you have believed in. You have submitted to the authority, you have felt the power of these, and these must comfort and bind up your heart when it is breaking, if they can.

"Pray, Miss C," said a gentleman the other evening, "why is it that ladies are so fond of officers?" "How stupid," replied Miss C., "is it not perfectly natural that a lady should like a good offer-sir?"

Mar, where shall I find the state of matrimony?

Oh, that is one of the United States.



# Ship's Journal Borneo to the Western Isl

Saturday August 15 the 1845

At three AM The Pilot came on board  
At five took the anchor made sail the most  
of the crew on board light air and calm through  
so much

Sunday Aug 16 commences with light breezes  
Bustling and calms At eleven and a half the  
Captain came on board All hands at board  
Thirty one in number middle part thick fog  
And drizzling rain Sun squally head  
fly jib for air mid 5g sail At day  
light haul it back for the Pilot boat  
At 7 AM the Pilot left for end forward  
By the wind star board Tacks on board  
With a fine breeze Wind At 8 AM the  
Fog broke away Some got an Altitude longitude  
By chronometer 71-15  
Cactabank barin E 17 miles Dist At 8 AM

Monday Aug 17 Begins with pleasant  
breezes And fog shore watches And boats crews  
At 4 PM on bent ship cables stow the anchors and  
chains middle part strong breezes And squally  
head light sails two 1st in top sails  
At 5 PM fair wind course S E latter out reefs  
strong breezes throughout all hands employed  
fitting loah sitting up for top mast back  
Stays etc latitude by obs 39-53  
Long At 4 PM 74

Tuesday Aug 18 Begins with strong breezes  
And cloudy course S E by E fair wind and  
Moderate sail summer  
Long At 4 PM 89-44 W  
While under latter strong breezes And raged  
heavy rain two reefs in top sails latter part time  
Upon top 1st all hands on deck so much  
latitude by Dr 38-30 W

Wednesday August 19

Begins with strong breezes And heavy rain passing  
squares All hands on deck employed variously  
At 3 PM Pleasant And light breezes made  
sail course S E fair wind longitude by Dr 67-47 W 4 PM  
At one AM heavy rain And squally head main 1st  
sail 2 1st in top sails strong breezes throughout  
And heavy rain sun thunder And lightning  
one watch on deck latitude by obs 37-40  
middle part course S E



# Ship Board Bound to Western Isd

Thursday Aug 20<sup>th</sup> 1848

Begins light breezes and befalling heavy rain  
Signals course S S E moderate sail  
Ship heading to the S & Eastward middle strong  
breezes and heavy rain took in and made sail  
latter part pleasant weather all sail course S E  
All hands employed manously

Friday Aug 21 Begins with light breezes from  
W course E S E All sail All hands employed  
variously Middle and latter course E S E with  
fine pleasant weather all sail  
Latitude by ob 35-42 N  
Longitude by ob 62-26 W

Saturday August 22 Begins with fine pleasant  
weather gentle breezes from the W W W All  
sail course E All hands employed middle and  
latter much the same So ends  
Latitude by ob 38-03 N  
Longitude by cr 60-10 W

Sunday Aug 23 commenced with strong breezes  
and cloudy course E wind W All sail same  
A ship heading to the Eastward All hands employed  
variously Middle and latter fine breezes and  
sun cloudy one ship in sight So ends  
the cook down with the Pot  
Latitude 38-19 N  
Longitude by cr 57-54 W

Monday Aug 24 Begins with strong breezes and  
sun cloudy passing rain signals All sail then  
W course E At 3 P M course S E by S  
Middle and latter Pleasant weather and gentle  
breezes All sail All hands employed So ends  
Latitude 38-28 N  
Longitude by cr 55-39 W

Tuesday August 25  
Begins with pleasant breezes from the W W W  
All sail course S E by S All hands employed making  
boatsails at work on rigging &c At six  
P M course E middle and latter light breezes and  
fine weather So ends  
Latitude by ob 38-21  
Longitude by cr 54-04 W



## Ship Seal Bound to the Western Ill

Wednesday Aug 25 - 1848

Begins with fine weather and light breezes from the N by W All sail course E All hands employed on ships duty At five PM board the boats to exercise oars come on board at sunset middle and latter light breezes And calms middle heading E by W latter heading N E by the wind Sun cloudy So Ends

Latitude by ob 38.13 N  
Longitude by cro 53-28 W  
Longitude by observation 53 44 W

Thursday Aug 27 Begins with light breezes from the E S E by the wind Starboard tacks on board All sail all hands employed variously middle and latter heading E W E gentle breezes and a head Beat sea Sun cloudy So Ends

Latitude by ob 37.07 N  
Longitude by cro 52-23 W

Friday Aug 28 Begins with light breezes and a head Beat sea Starboard tacks on board heading E W E All hands employed variously Three of the men down sick bad cold &c Middle wind N W light breezes latter wind W W W Course E by W light breezes So Ends

Latitude by ob 37-33 N  
Longitude by cro 52-58 W

Saturday Aug 29 Begins with a light air from the W W W All sail All hands employed variously middle and latter moderate breezes heading E by S Starboard tacks on board So Ends

Latitude by ob 37.45  
Longitude by cro 50-24 W

Sunday August 31 Commenced with light breezes And pleasant weather from the N E Starboard tacks On board All sail All hands employed on ships duty middle and latter light breezes from the S E latter one watch on deck So ends At 7 AM were ship

Latitude by ob 37-38 N  
Longitude by cro 49-33 W

Monday Aug 31 Commenced with light breezes and pleasant weather from the S E Starboard tacks On board one watch held middle watch the same latter part light breezes from the westward Course E by W All sail latter part all hands employed

Latitude by ob 37 46  
Longitude by ob 48-40 W



# Ship Israel Bound to the Western Isles

Tuesday Sept 1<sup>st</sup> 1846  
Commenced with light breezes and pleasant  
Weather from the W Course & by 11 AM All  
sail All hands employed setting up top mast  
Back stays top mast rigging & the middle and  
Gather light breezes and making repairs At  
7 AM saw a school of black fish in the weather  
quarter gone to windward did not lose sight of  
Latitude by obs 38.24 N  
Longitude by Chron 47-23 W

Wednesday Sept 2 Begins with light breezes  
and squally from the W & E barbed tacks on  
Board All hands employed on ships duty middle  
Light breezes and squally heavy rain royal mizzen  
sail later went light breezes and calms  
All sail Course & fair breezes to ends  
Latitude by obs 38.27 N  
Longitude by Chron 46-14 W

Thursday Sept 3 Commenced with light breezes  
from W & E Course & by 11 AM All sail  
All hands employed on ships duty sun cloudy  
Middle squally with heavy rain fair wind  
Later went strong breeze from W Latitude by obs 38.58 N  
Longitude by Chron 44.512 W

Friday Sept 4 Begins with strong breezes  
from the W & E and cloudy sun rain  
By the wind barbed tacks on board All sail at  
12 PM the fly jib got parted sent it in  
got new one fore stretch All hands employed  
variously middle and latter strong breezes  
and cloudy heading E & S & barbed tacks  
on board All sail to ends  
Latitude by obs 38.49 N  
Longitude by Chron 41.38 W

Saturday Sept 5 Commenced with strong breezes  
and cloudy weather from the W & E barbed  
tacks on board All sail All hands employed  
variously sent out new fly jib & top middle  
pleasant breezes latter light breezes and pleasant  
Latitude 38.08 N  
Longitude by Chron 39-32 W

Sunday Sept 6 Begins with light breezes from  
the W & E barbed tacks on board pleasant and  
sun cloudy All hands employed variously  
middle and latter light breezes and calms  
Latter fair wind Course & by 11 AM to ends  
Latitude by obs 38.18 N  
Longitude by Chron 38.33 W



4 Ship Israel Bourned to W. M. H.

Monday Sept 7 - 1846

Begins with light breezes from the W course  
E by N All sail and pleasant weather one  
Watch on deck middle and latter strong breezes and  
Cloudy over latter course 1 E 1/2 S So ends

Latitude by Dr 38-55 N  
Longitude by Cr 35-55 W

Tuesday Sept 8

Commence with strong breezes from the W course E 1/2 S  
At 2 P.M. Course E by S half S Cloudy weather all  
Hands employed variously middle and latter pleasant  
Breezes from the W S W course E by S 1/2 S At  
9 A.M. Spoke the yawster of New Bedford  
Yankee master 260 Sp 13 months out So ends

Latitude by ab 39-15 N  
Longitude by Cr 33 15 W

Wednesday Sept 9

Begins with pleasant breezes from the Wward  
All sail Course E All hands employed variously  
At 8 P.M. Course E 3/4 S middle light breezes and pleasant  
Latter much the same At 9 A.M. Saw Flores  
Baring E by S About 30 miles off course E S E  
All sail middle part haul for and run on S 1/2 S  
Sail at day light set to gain the yawster  
In company So ends

Latitude by ab 39-21 N  
Longitude by Cr 31-24 W

Thursday Sept 10 Commence with light breezes  
And pleasant weather from the S by the wind  
Stoward Tacks on board All sail all hands  
Employed variously The yawster in company  
At sunset time A About two miles off  
the East point bearing E N E Ship heading E by S 1/2 S  
Middle fresh breezes and squally latter part  
Strong breezes Hauling of ab on in company  
With the yawster At 7 A.M. The Captain  
Went on shore one boat crew So ends The Capt  
On shore After Recruits

Friday Sept 11 Commence with fresh breezes  
From the S by W All hands employed on  
The Capt on shore Ship laying of ab on  
At 3 P.M. A shore boat came at long side  
With Potatoes Chickens &c Captain came on  
Board At 5 P.M. At 6 P.M. 2 reefs in top sails  
Strong breezes and squally At 11 heard main sail blowing  
On At 5 the ~~hull~~ ~~hull~~ ~~hull~~ At 7 A.M. heading in  
shore At 9 half of shore heading E S E Stevedore  
Tacks on board At 11 A.M. haul for and run on  
top sails blowing at gale



# Ships Trail off Flores 1846

Saturday Sept 12

Commenced with a gale of wind from the S  
Starboard tacks on board Short sail one watch on deck  
At 10 PM more moderate made sun sail at daylight  
Calms and heavy rain throughout So early heading S E  
No observation

Sunday Sept 13 Commenced with a light breeze  
From the S W All sail Course S E one watch  
On duty at 8 PM Cloudy and shower high thin  
Passing Squalls some light sails at 10 A heavy  
Squall from the W S W cleared down all the  
hands hove for the major top sails main sail jib  
two reefs in main top sail at 1 AM more moderate  
Set main sail two reefs in for top sail jib at 3 AM  
The gail in creases hove main sail and jib close  
Heave the for top sail blowing a gale throughout  
At 7 PM saw Graciosa About 30 miles distant bearing  
S E by S At noon Graciosa bearing W 10 miles  
latitude 39-06 N

Monday Sept 14

Commenced with fresh gales from the W Short  
sail Course S by E 1/2 E one watch on deck  
At 5 PM Set the major top sail one reef jib & g.  
At sunset fair. Tercera bearing S E by E  
Middle part fresh gales Course S E by S passing  
Squalls at 4 AM hove to double Heave main top  
sail main gunner blowing a gale from the W S  
bearing S 4 S by E So early a gail throughout  
With heavy Squalls of rain  
latitude 38 10 N  
longitude 24 26 W

Tuesday Sept 15 Begins with fresh gales from  
the W S W the ship hove to Cloudy thick and  
Rainy at one PM more moderate Set the top  
sails 2 reefs and for sail on the wind Starboard  
tacks on board at two PM saw St Michael  
bearing S at about 15 miles off at five thirty  
PM Course S E by S with laying of and on St  
St Michaels fresh gale and squally latter part watch  
the same at 9 AM The captain went on shore  
to see if he could get onions & potatoes found it  
to major to fetch them of came on board at  
seven thirty AM run of before the wind more  
to the leeward found no place for landing  
So early



# Ship's Journal off St Michael 1844

Wednesday Sept 16

Commenced with fresh gales from the W S W  
Short sail laying off and on At St Michael  
Run to the leeward of the ill hals on the wind to  
the S Stood About 12 miles off Tacked Shippe Stood  
In shore At sunset clost reefed for 4 mizon top  
sails Run to the leeward of the ill cloudy and bad weather  
Saw a Ship heading to Eastward All sail saw a brig  
Middle part laying to the leeward of the ill becalmed  
The most of the time At daylight made All sail  
light breeze Westward hals from under the lee off  
The land took a strong breeze from the W by S  
hurd for 4 mizon S G sails The remainder of this  
Day beating to windward So Ends  
Latitude 37-39 N

Thursday Sept 17

Commenced with fresh  
Gales from the W by S main S G sail out by  
the wind standing off and on At St Michael  
Beating to windward At sunset hald main S G sail  
2 reefs in for and mizon top sails saw two sails off  
the sea down middle and latter laying off and on  
Beating to windward on the S W side off the I S L  
At daylight made All sail So Ends

Friday Sept 18 Beguns with light breezes from  
the W All sail beating to the windward  
on the S W side of St Michael At 7 PM

Capt Dexter went on shore to see if he could get  
Potatoes & onions Cold Pot came on board at 4 PM  
Spoke the brig Gen off Province town 5 months out  
110 barrels of Potatoes middle part light breeze and squally  
hald light sails reefed for and mizon top sails At  
3 PM out reefs set S G sails laying off and on  
On At 10 AM squally hald S G sails At 11 2 reefs  
in for and mizon top sails fresh gales the brig  
Gen came to anchor Capt Dexter and boats crew  
went on shore At 8 AM After Potatoes &c  
So Ends this day

Saturday Sept 19 Commenced with fresh gales and squally  
Short sail laying off and on Capt D on shore and  
Boats crew At 5 PM A shore boat came a long  
side with onions Potatoes Pumpkins &c At 5 1/2 Capt D and  
Boats crew came on board took the crew to on board Stood of shore  
Tacked on again and discharged Tobacco and Segars At  
10 PM At 10 1/2 squared at way course S E middle strong  
breezes and raged latter fresh gales At daylight  
Made All foreing sail Course S Wind N W  
One watch employed So Ends  
At daylight St moved bearing S W Latitude 36-43 N  
Dist 25 miles Longitude by Gov 24-20 W



# Shipp Israel Bound To

Sunday Sept 20

Commenced with fresh gales from the NNE All  
Drawing sail Course S one watch employed variously  
Middle and latter watch the same latter part Night  
Breezes and Calms At 7 AM saw a large sperm  
Whale 2 miles off the larboard quarter had on  
the wind All sail The whale broke water 3 points  
off the weather bow Starboard Tacks on board 4 miles  
off board the boats larboard Waist and bow guns for  
the whale the waist boat got close to the whale  
galed him about ten miles to the windward of  
the Shipp so Ends boats off

Latitude by ob 35-19 N  
Longitude by Cro 23-56 W



Monday Sept 21 Commenced with light breezes from  
the NW Course S All Drawing sail At 1 PM  
Larboard boat came on board At 2 PM the waist  
and bow boats came on board Squared it away  
Middle and latter part Pleasant and light  
Breezes All hands employed At 9 AM  
saw a Shipp a Stern heading S by W

Latitude by ob 34-20  
Longitude by Cro 23 42 W

Tuesday Sept 22 Commenced with light breezes  
and pleasant weather All sail Course S by W  
Wind W All hands employed variously At  
Sunset the above Shipp about 3 miles at Stern  
Middle and latter part much the same so Ends

Latitude by ob 32-33 N  
Longitude by Cro 22 47 W

Wednesday Sept 23 Begins with light breezes and  
Pleasant weather Course S S W wind W All sail  
All hands employed sitting up for and main upon  
Sighting up Cutting pendants for the above Shipp  
in sight off the lee bow Middle and latter part  
Light breezes and variable latter part Cloudy three  
Sails in sight one of the boys off duty Pick  
the cook is on duty

Latitude by ob 31-42  
Longitude by Cro 22-54 W

Thursday Sept 24 Commenced with light breezes  
and variable Course S by W W W All sail for  
Stern and main top galon Stolen Sails part of  
the time All hands employed Middle and latter much  
the same latter part Showery saw two sails  
heading S W so ends

Latitude by ob 30-36 N  
Longitude by Cro 22 48 W



# Shipp Israel Bound To

Friday Sept 25<sup>th</sup> 1846

Begins with light breezes And variable Cloudy Sun  
Showery All Sail Course S by W  $\frac{1}{2}$  W wind from the  
ward And S E wind All hands employed variously  
with And latter part pleasant breezes from the  
E W E And Cloudy S. Ench

Latitude by ob 28-46 N

Longitude by Cw 22-52 W

Saturday Sept 26<sup>th</sup> Begins with pleasant

Breezes from the E W E All Sail Course S by W  $\frac{1}{2}$  W  
And Cloudy one watch employed making Spruce  
Middle And latter fresh breezes And Cloudy At 1 AM  
Bent for 4 major royals S. Ench

Latitude by ob 26-10 W

Longitude by Cw 22-50 W

Sunday Sept 27 Commences with pleasant N E Trades  
And Cloudy Course S by W  $\frac{1}{2}$  W All Sail one watch employed  
Boy Williams well on duty middle And latter watch the same

Latitude by ob 23-24 W

Longitude by Cw 22 50 W

Monday Sept 28 This twenty four hours Begins with  
fine pleasant breezes from N E Course S by W  $\frac{1}{2}$  W All Sail  
Boy Williams on duty well middle And latter watch the same

Latitude by ob 20-54 W

Longitude by Cw 22 49 W

Tuesday Sept 29 Fine pleasant weather from the N E  
Course S by W  $\frac{1}{2}$  W All Sail one watch employed middle  
And latter gentle breezes from the N E by W And Cloudy

Latitude by ob 18-57 W

Longitude by Cw 22 48 W

Wednesday Sept 30 Pleasant N E Trades And Cloudy Course  
S by W  $\frac{1}{2}$  W All Sail one watch employed middle Cloudy  
Sun Squally hard royals fly jib latter part Squally Sun rain  
At daylight saw the ist of Sable bearing S W About  
15 miles off At 8 AM heard S E g Sails Squally strong  
breezes And variable At 10 Set S g Sails Sails

Thursday October 1 Begins with fresh gales And rain  
Squally from the E And from the S E by the wind  
Larboard Tacks on board At 5:30 PM Bonavestor bearing  
E About twenty miles Dist At 6 PM heard S g Sails  
Middle part rain squally And light breezes heading S W  
At 2:30 AM wore ship At 4 AM wore round to the Southward  
All sail And light breezes At 8 AM bore the boats  
For blackfish did not get Canoe on board At 11 AM  
employed knocking out the ship to find old board

S. Ench



# Ships Israel off the Cape Verde Islands

Friday Oct 2 the 1846

Began with light breezes and Calms All sail one  
Watch on deck employed braking out for Ad bread  
At sunset the isl of May the West point bearing S  $42^{\circ}$  W  
20 miles dist the E point of St. Jago bearing S  $75^{\circ}$  W about  
25 dist Shipp heading S W Wind S E middle and latter  
Part Calm and light Air So ends lying between  
the isl of May and St. Jago

Saturday Oct 3 Commenced with a light Air and  
Calms heading S W fair wind what there is of it  
One watch employed setting eyes for and off  
Stays the at 7 PM the S point of the isl of  
St. Jago bearing W S W about 8 miles Dist middle  
Part heavy rain squalls bearing of and on at  
St. Jagoes St. S. 4th Cape Dexter And 2 Boats  
Crew went on shore two Portuguese Manuel And  
Peter left Cadangers And John Crowel one of the  
Shipp's crew sick latter part laying of and on

Sunday Oct 4 Begins with moderate breezes  
and passing rain squalls the Captain on shore  
At 2 PM the Starboard boat came on board  
With oranges 2 goats the At six PM the capt  
Came on board in the bow boat with Bananers  
the Made all sail course S W by S wind E  
Middle and latter light breezes So ends  
At 5 AM bore one boat for black fish did latitude by ob 14-18  
not get lost Longitude by Obs 24-01

Monday Oct 5 Commenced with light breezes from the NE  
Course S W by S All drawing sail saw a bark  
heading to the Wward middle and latter pleasant  
Weather and light breezes Saw 2 ships so ends  
latitude by ob 13-12  
Longitude by ob 24-00

Tuesday Oct 6 Commenced with pleasant weather and  
light breezes from the N W & Course S S W All  
Drawing sail one watch employed saw a Shipp heading  
to the Westward Saw a hump back mullie and  
latter light breezes and cloudy weather so ends  
No observation

Wednesday Oct 7 Commenced with light breezes from  
the N W & and cloudy with passing rain squalls  
One watch employed Course S S W middle light  
Breezes and calms latter light breezes and variable  
barbar tack on board heading to the South and  
Eastward

latitude by ob 10-27 W  
Longitude 24-2-6 W



# Ship's Log Book

Thursday Oct 8<sup>th</sup> 1846

Begins with light breezes and variable At one PM

More ships heading S S E Starboard Tacks on board  
One watch employed on ship's duties Middle and latter  
light winds heading to the South and Eastward Starboard  
Tacks on board At 4 PM saw a Ship's S. Ench  
No observation

Friday Oct 9<sup>th</sup> Commenced with light breezes and  
calms Course S by W At 1 PM a light breeze  
from the W N W At sunset breeze from E

One watch employed middle calm At 9 AM

A light breeze from the N N E course S W by S

All hands employed masting down top mast rig on the  
Latitude by obs 10-05 N  
Longitude by Chron 23-32 W

Saturday Oct 10<sup>th</sup> Begins with light breezes from the  
N N E Course S W by S All sail and All hands  
employed on rigging Saw a Ship's heading to the Southward  
Middle and latter light breezes and calms heading  
to the South and westward S. Ench

Sunday Oct 11<sup>th</sup> Begins with light breezes and calms  
heading to the S and westward All hands  
employed saw eleven sails heading to the S and  
Westward middle and latter light breezes At eleven  
PM spoke Brigg Minerva of London bound to Pernambuco  
36 days out later part saw a number of brigs & saw  
A whale ship's bound to the S supposed to be  
The Ureca of New Bedford S. Ench

Latitude 09-4 N

Longitude by Chron 24-48 W

Monday Oct 12<sup>th</sup> Begins with light breezes and cloudy  
heading to the S W Starboard Tacks on board  
A number of sails in sight At 6 PM a squall  
from the S W heavy rain wore ship's middle part  
Pleasant Breezes heading S S E All sail latter light  
Breezes A number of sails in sight S. Ench

Latitude by obs 8-44 N

Long by Chron 23-43 W

Tuesday Oct 13<sup>th</sup> Begins with a Calm one watch  
employed spoke the Ship's Ureca of New Bedford  
47 days from New Bedford Course S P middle gentle breezes  
Starboard Tacks on board part of the time fair wind  
Course S by W parting squalls latter part light  
Breezes and heavy rain squalls A number of sails  
in sight heading to Southward S. Ench  
No observation



Ship Israel Bunch To

Wednesday Oct 14 1846

Commences with moderate breezes from the  
N S W Starboard Tacks on board Heavy rain  
Squalls At 4 P M wind W course S by W heavy  
Squalls hand S. Sails middle moderate breezes  
And variable passing Squalls And rain latter  
Watch the same So Ends

Latitude by ob 6-33

Longitude by Cro 22-10

Thursday Oct 15 Begins with fresh breezes.  
Four the S W and S S W Starboard Tacks  
On board All sail one watch employed A  
Shower of sails in sight heading to the  
Southward middle And latter gentle breezes  
And sun rain from the S S W So ends

Latitude by ob 6-17 W

Longitude by Cro 20-39

Friday Oct 16 Commences with gentle breezes from the S S W  
Starboard Tacks on board one watch employed rattling down  
Begin making squalls the middle part much the  
same latter part light breezes And calms with  
heavy rain So Ends

No observation

Saturday Oct 17 commences with light breezes  
And calms And rainy weather heading to  
the S and Eastward middle and latter  
Moderate breezes And rainy weather heading  
to the Southward eastward Starboard Tacks  
On board 4 sails in sight

Latitude by ob 4-56

Longitude by ob 18-46

Sunday Oct 18 commences with light breezes  
And cloudy weather from the S S W Starboard  
Tacks on board 4 sails in sight middle part  
heading S S by S latter part heading S E And  
Cloudy & moderate breezes So ends

Latitude by ob 4-14 W

Longitude by Cro 17-38 W

Monday Oct 19 Moderate breezes And variable  
And cloudy At Noon Tack Ship heading S S W  
At 4 P M Tack Ship A gain heading S E  
Starboard Tacks on board one sail in sight  
Middle part gentle breezes from the S S W by the same  
One watch employed Boating over Potatoes &c

Latitude by ob 4-00 W  
Longitude by Cro 16-38 W



# Ship's Journal Round to Cape Horn

Tuesday Oct 20<sup>th</sup> 1846

Commenced with moderate breezes and variable stars  
Tacks on board heading to the S and E ward  
At 5 PM Tack ship heading to the W S W one  
Watch employed rattling down lower rigging the middle  
Part and latter gentle breezes and cloudy

Latitude by 3-32 N

Longitude by 1715 W

Wednesday Oct 21 Begun with light breezes  
from the S All sail larboard Tacks on board  
Cloudy weather At five PM wind held Tack  
Ship heading S W middle gentle breezes from the  
W latter Spent variable winds At 10 AM Tack  
Ship heading to the S and East ward one ship in  
sight Cloudy weather and light breezes so ends

Latitude by 3-10 N

Longitude by 17-10 W

Thursday Oct 22 Commenced with moderate breezes from  
The South heading to the S & W ward one watch employed  
Cloudy weather At 4 PM Spoke ship Sir  
Robert Peel 40 days from London bound to Vancouver  
Land middle and latter match the same so ends

Latitude by 2-20

Longitude by 18-30 W

Friday Oct 23 Begun with gentle breezes from the  
S & larboard Tacks on board and cloudy one  
Watch employed middle and latter fresh breezes

Latitude by 2-1-22

Longitude by 19-45 W

Saturday Oct 24 Begun with pleasant breezes  
from the S S E larboard Tacks on board one  
Watch employed middle and latter part match  
the same part of the time heading S W by W

Latitude by 07-07 N

Longitude by 20

Sunday Oct 25

Commenced pleasant breezes  
from the S S E larboard Tacks on board All sail  
saw a large ship heading to the W middle  
and latter part match the same so ends

Latitude 1-14 S

Longitude by 23-48 W

Longitude by lunar

Monday Oct 26 Commenced with pleasant breezes  
from the S by E and S S E larboard Tacks on board  
middle and latter part match the same

Latitude by 3-13-16 S

Longitude by 24-12 W

Longitude by lunar 24-33 W



17  
Ship Israel Bond 1846

Tuesday Oct 27 Commenced with pleasant breezes  
From the S S E by the wind larboard Tacks on  
Bow One watch employed All sail and making  
The Binnacle All to press Middle watch the same  
Latter part Wind from the S E by S course S W  
For top stuncindal and main top yabon stundindal

latitude by ob 5-09.8  
long by Cr 25-39.2

Wednesday Oct 28 Commenced with pleasant  
S E Trades Course S W All sail one watch  
Employed Middle And latter watch the same So Ends

latitude by ob 7-26.8  
longitude by Cr 27-18.2

Thursday Oct 29 Begins with pleasant Trades  
Course S W heading part of the time S W by W one  
Watch employed variously middle passing squalls fresh  
breezes from Royals and Stunsails latter fresh  
Trades at 9 AM set Stunsails So Ends

latitude by ob 9-37.8  
longitude by Cr 28-35.2

Friday Oct 30 Commences with light breezes and fair  
Course S W by S All sail one watch employed variously  
Middle And latter pleasant breezes and fair course  
S S W All sail So Ends

latitude by ob 11-24.8  
longitude by Cr 29-20.2

Saturday Oct 31 Commences with Pleasant weather  
Any light breezes from the E course S S W half  
W All sail one watch employed setting up  
Back Stays fixing truss beams. One sail in  
sight heading to the S W ward middle and  
latter watch the same latter course S W by S

latitude by ob 12-53  
longitude by Cr 30-15

Sunday November 1-1846 Commences with moderate  
breezes from the E S E course S W half S All sail  
Middle And latter gentle breezes from the E S E latter  
Wind E saw one sail heading to S and W ward

latitude by ob 14-53.8  
longitude by Cr 30-55.2

Monday Nov 2 Begins with light breezes from the  
E course S W 1/2 S All sail middle and latter part  
Moderate breezes saw one sail heading to N W E ward  
latter part course S S W one watch employed

latitude by ob 16-51.8  
longitude by Cr 31-59.2



## Ship Israel Bound W River Plate 1846

Tuesday Nov 3 Commenced with Pleasant weather and Moderate breezes from the NE All sail one watch employed Taring down stays <sup>course S.W.</sup> we saw one sail standing to the W Middle and latter light breezes and fair So Ends

Latitude by ob 18-14 S

Longitude by C 32-35

Wednesday Nov 4 Begins with light breezes and calms from the S & NE course S.W. by S All hands employed Taring down rigging for and aft setting up top mast Backstays <sup>we</sup> saw a sail at stern heading for us of cors a light air and calms throughout So Ends

Lat by ob 18-48 S

Long by C 32-58 W

Thursday Nov 5 Commenced with a calm one watch employed variously at ships in sight middle and latter light air and calms

Lat by ob 19-25 S

Friday Nov 6 Those twenty four hours light air and calms sum closely one watch employed latter Part Raging and a halting breeze

Lat by ob 19-53 S  
No ob

Saturday Nov 7 Commenced with a moderate breeze from the W All sail course S.W. cloudy and Rain squalls two ships in sight heading to S and westward Middle and latter Watch the same one of the Above ships in sight a head one watch employed stowing after hatch and for hol So Ends

Lat by ob 21-45 S

Long by C 34-48

Sunday Nov 8 Commenced with Pleasant breezes from the W All sail course S.W. The Above ships in sight A head five miles middle point Cloudy latter part heavy rain Moderate breezes

Latitude by ob 23-15

Long by C 36

Monday Nov 9 Commenced with Cloudy and rainy weather gentle breezes from the W course S.W. The Above ship in sight A head The Ship Israel leaks about three hundred Strokes in twenty four hours light and rainy weather A like Middle and latter Pleasant breezes & cloudy

Latitude by ob 24-40

Long by C 36-37 W

Tuesday Nov 10 Commenced with a moderate breeze from the W & NE All sail and cloudy one watch employed Middle Pleasant breezes latter fresh breeze and rainy Course S.W. by S sum breeze So Ends

No observation



## Ship Israel 1845

Wednesday November 11 Commences with strong breezes from the N E fog and rain. Course S W by S At 3 PM wind hauled out of the N W W hauled royals and studdensails braced up. At 4 PM wind out of the South braced round the yards At 5 PM calm and drizzling rain saw a small herring S W middle and latter moderate breezes S W Starboard Tacks on board

latitude by ob 27-58.8

long by Cro 35-07.7

Thursday Nov 12 Commenced with gentle breezes from the S W Starboard Tacks on board One watch employed Painted the Starboard Boat the San - one Shippe middle and latter Part moderate breezes by the wind Starboard Tacks on board heading N W S & S S W at Shippe in sight A head one watch employed Painting boats the San each

latitude by ob 29.00

long by Cro 37-09.7

Friday Nov 13 Commenced with light breeze from the N Starboard Tacks on board All San One watch employed Various by the above Shippe in sight middle and latter light breezes and calms heading the the S & E Ward and S and W ward So ends.

lat by ob 29-30.8

long by Cro 37-34

Saturday Nov 14 Begins with light breeze Calms heading to the S and westward Starboard Tacks on board one watch employed The above Shippe in sight middle and latter light air and calms The above Shippe in sight

latitude by ob 29.49

long by Cro 37-00.7

Sunday Nov 15 Commences with A Calm At 4 PM A light breeze from the E S E Course S W by S Set the Royals and for topmast & Main top galore Studdensails The above Shippe in sight bearing S E W and latter Merchant breezes from the S E by S Starboard Tacks on board All sail for top and main top Galore Studdensails

lat by ob 30-36.8

long by Cro 38-15.7



20 *Sticks* *Israel Bound to River Plate 1846*

*Monday November the 16* Begins with  
A Pleasant breeze from the S E by S. Tacks on  
Bore All sail The above ship in sight off the harbour  
Quarter Middle and latter fine weather and pleasant  
Breezes from the S S E so ends

*Tuesday Nov-17* Begins with pleasant weather  
And Pleasant breezes from the S S E Tacks on  
At 2 P.M. wind from the S E course S W All sail  
The above ship in sight on the weather bore  
Pleasant weather and fine breezes throughout  
The above out of sight at head At 10 A.M. S. S. S. S.  
Latitude by ob. 31-42 S  
Long by C. 40-12 W

*Wednesday Nov-18* Begins with Pleasant breezes  
From the N by E course S W by W All drawing  
sail one watch employed At 4 P.M. cloudy middle  
strong breezes and squally hard studding sails & royals  
and top gale sails At 5 A.M. lett top gale sails  
latter fresh gails and heavy rain latter course S W

*Observation*

*Thursday Nov 19* Begins with strong breezes and  
heavy rain from the N W by W course S W S & G sails  
cut At two P.M. haul for 4 mizon S & G Sails  
At 2-30 P.M. light breeze At 3 P.M. wind from  
the S S W Tacks on bore by the wind  
haul main S & G sail fresh breeze and squally At  
9 P.M. blowing on for a gale. Took in Sal down to  
Close reef main top sail for top mast staysail At  
heavy gale throughout from the S W by W At 7 A.M.  
took in the fore boat saw a ship heading W E  
Latitude by ob. 35-25 S  
Long by C. 44-15 W

*Friday Nov-20* Begins with a gale of wind from  
the S W by W bore to Starboard Tacks on bore  
Close reef main top sail and staysails saw  
A brig At 4 30 P.M. more moderate one reef  
cut of main top sail set for sail middle & moderate  
breeze and a heavy swell lett the top sails 2 reefs  
& for sail At day light much all sail by the wind  
Starboard Tacks on bore heading S E light breezes and  
Calms saw the above brig on the weather bore  
Out of sight At 10 A.M. So ends

Latitude by ob. 35-29 S  
Long by C. 43-41 W



# Ship Trail Bound to River Plate

Saturday November 21 the 1842 Begins with light Air And Calms And variable At 5 PM A light breeze from the E S E Course S W by W set Starbards & 3 royals one watch Employed middle And latter light breezes And fair wind course later S S by W So Ends

Latitude by ob 35-49  
Long by Cw 44-18

Sunday Nov 22 Commences with A light breeze from the N W E Course S W by W All drawing sail one Watch employed At 6 PM sent Down for 4 Mizon Royal yards middle & latter pleasant breezes And cloudy So Ends

Latitude by ob 36-51  
Long by Cw 46-24

Monday Nov 23 Commences with A fine breeze from the N W E Course S W by W All drawing sail Sun cloudy Saw a great number of fin backs And sun bit At sunset took in sail down to 2 reef main top sail & for sail Pleasant breezes throughout At daylight made sail Course S S by W

Latitude 37-19  
Long by Cw 37-10

Tuesday Nov 24 Commences with Pleasant breezes from the N Course S by S W All sail one watch Employed At daylight sunset took in sail half crew the wind heading W Starboard Tacks on board Pleasant Breezes throughout At daylight made all sail Course S fair wind At 6 36 PM Saw a Ship to the leeward shortly after saw White whales run for their lives Three boats could not get best came on board hulk by the wind Saw whales to the windward. gone quick to windward So Ends

Latitude by ob 38-24  
Long by Cw 48-13

Wednesday Nov 25 Commences with fine weather and a number of whales in sight And as wild as hawks loared three times got Nothing At 6 PM Spoke Thomas of boiling one whale 80 days out At sunset took in sail heading W by W Starboard Tacks on board At midnight wore Ship At daylight made sail heading N E fine Pleasant weather And light breezes The above sail in sight At Noon wore 1 eye of Course S W Set for the next Starboard

Latitude by ob 38-31  
Long by Cw 46-14



## Ship Travel 1848

Thursday Nov 26 Begins with light breezes  
 And pleasant weather Saw plenty of finbacks  
 But No W. Whales Course S by fair wind the  
 Above ship in At sunset took in sail 2 reefs  
 Middle And latter pleasant weather At sunset  
 took in sail 2 Reefs latter part heavy rain  
 Strong breezes So ends

Latitude by 38-43

Friday Nov 27 Commences with A gale from  
 the S. E. larboard Tacks on bow Short sail  
 Middle And latter pleasant weather And light  
 breezes Course S fair wind Sent down the main  
 top sail for repairs one watch employed

Latitude by 39-29.8

Long by 50-54

Saturday Nov 28 Begins with light airs from  
 the W. E. Course S one watch employed At  
 sunset took in sail 2 reefs Middle part fresh breezes  
 At 4 AM A heavy squall from the S. W. hauled for and  
 upon top sail And foresail Starboard Tacks on bow  
 blowing A gale At six AM clost reefed the main top  
 sail heavy squalls So ends

No observation

Sunday 29 Commences with A gale from the N. W. W.  
 At 12 PM wore ship larboard Tacks on bow blowing  
 A gale throughout turning S. by E. So ends

Latitude by 39-35.8

Long by 50-54.11

Monday Nov 30 Commences with A gale of wind from  
 the S. S. W. clost reefed main top sail & staysails  
 At one PM commenced to moderate down wore ship  
 And set the foresail At sunset passing squalls And  
 light rain hauled the Starboard boat down middle  
 part light breezes At daylight made sail heading  
 S. E. At 7 AM wore ship heading W fresh  
 breezes At 10 hauled for and upon top galoon  
 sails strong breezes And roused At 11-30 AM  
 saw A 3 white whales To leeward hauled  
 3 Boats L. W. & B So ends of chasing whales

lat by 39-45.8

Tuesday December 1- The 1848 Begins with strong  
 breeze from the S. S. W. Boats off whaling At 2 PM  
 larboard Boat struck A whale It is working round  
 the whale got stove badly And two men conside-  
 rably hurt The waist Boat got stove picking the  
 men up The whale run in to him hauled the Starboard  
 Boat struck the whale A gain came on bow with  
 the Bow boat And men And then went in  
 Chase of the whale And Starboard boat The  
 Starboard boats line flew overboard the whale  
 Carried over



Ship Squal With Wind luck No fish  
The rest of the After noon employed getting on board  
Stoven boats picking up our <sup>the</sup> light breezes  
At sunset took in sail 2 reefs the larboard boat  
lost 2 irons 1 lance & about 30 fathoms of line the  
Main boat lost 2 irons 1 lance & the hole of the line  
The Starboard boat lost 2 irons 1 lance & about 15 fathoms  
Of line So crews

latitude 39-32.8  
long by Cw 50-10 W

Wednesday Dec 2 Commences with pleasant  
breezes from the W W heading to S & S West  
Wind At 4-30 PM saw a White Whale leaved  
three boats West bow & Starboard boats the Starboard  
boat struck and got the Starboard boat got  
Cape sized got the whale to the ship 6 PM rowe  
the tackle he took in sail while laying by & whale  
latter cut the whale in light breezes and fine  
Weather At 10 AM made sail course S W

latitude by ob 39-54  
long by Cw 52-47 W

Thursday Dec 3 Commences with — light breezes and pleasant weather from the  
W W At 11 AM were ship held by the wind  
larboard Tacks on board All hands employed getting  
Ready for fending he At 7 PM set the watch  
Middle part light breezes and squally At daylight  
Made sail At 7 AM head for and upon  
top sail heavy squall At 8 AM made sail 4 gain  
pleasant breezes All hands employed boiling

No observation

Friday Dec 4 Begins with a heavy squall  
head for & upon top sail heavy rain cold down  
The works blowing a gale 2 reefs in main top 8  
Wind S W Starboard Tacks At 7 PM more  
moderate Middle strong breezes and squally latter  
A gale laying under foresail & 2 reefs in main top  
~~at sunset~~ So crews

latitude 40-52.8

Saturday Dec 5 Begins with a gale of wind from  
the S W Short sail heading to S Blubber &  
Boiled & fuel Cant boil A gale of wind through  
At 8 AM commenced boiling one watch employed four

latitude by ob 40-50

Sunday Dec 6 Commences with a gale from long by Cw 52-32 W  
The S W larboard Tacks on board Short sail one watch employed  
Three men of duty one sick 2 That was hurt A gale of  
Wind strong hot At 3-30 AM were ship heading  
S W At 9 AM commenced bracking out the main  
hatch way starting water All lat by ob 40-50  
hands employed



## Ship - Israel 1848

Monday December 7 Begins with strong breezes  
 And frayed weather All hands employed starting  
 Water out of the main hatch way at one P.M.  
 Got through boiling at 8 P.M. wore ship heading  
 S 77 by S Starboard Tacks on board Short Sail  
 Middle part strong breezes and frayed latter All hands  
 Employed starting down oil in the main hatch  
 At 10 A.M. light breezes and cloudy storm  
 Down 70 Barrels Made sail heading to the S  
 lat by ob 41-7 S  
 long by Cr 53-07 W

Tuesday Dec 8 Continues with light breezes and  
 Calms from the S & E wind. Starboard Tacks on  
 Board 5 P.M. gentle breezes All hands employed  
 starting fresh water and filling the cask  
 with salt water starting into small cask  
 Mr Philips hurt his ankle bac off duty heard  
 Luck seams to attend us all 4 off duty middle  
 And latter part strong breezes at daylight made sail  
 All hands employed starting water fresh in the fore  
 hold at 9 A.M. just 2 reefs in the fore and  
 Mayon Top Sail So ends latitude by ob 42-22 S  
 long by Cr 53-30 W

Wednesday Dec 9 Begins with strong breezes from  
 the E S & heading to the S All hands employed  
 Jones one of the men that got hurt in the boat  
 on duty middle and latter part fine pleasant weather  
 At daylight made sail course S W fair wind  
 latitude 43-22  
 long by Cr 53-40 W

Thursday Dec 10 Begins with light breezes from  
 the W & course S W At 11 P.M. speak ship  
 Charles and freeback of New Bedford 40  
 Barrels S Oil middle light breezes heading to S  
 At day light made sail latter part strong breezes  
 and variable heading to S and westward  
 The above ship in sight at head latitude 44-11 S

Friday Dec 11 Begins with strong breezes from  
 the S & E Starboard Tacks on board 5 At one  
 P.M. haul Main S & sail 2 reefs in for 4 mayon  
 top sails at 3 P.M. made sail 4 again at  
 Sun set took in sail Calm middle part  
 Calm at daylight made sail At 7 light  
 Breezes covers S by W fair wind at 10  
 course S W by S fresh breezes one watch  
 Employed So ends

At 10 A.M. longitude by lunar 56-29 W  
 by Chronometer 56-32 W  
 latitude by ob 45-05



# Ship Haul off River Plata

Saturday December 12 1845

Begins with strong breezes from the W & W  
All sail course S by W and at sunset  
taken sail haul by the wind Starboard tacks on  
board some nothing this day but fish backs  
Middle part light breezes at 4 PM were ship heading  
N at daylight & made all S at 9 PM were haul  
cut of the W & W were ship cloudy sun for 50 miles  
lat. by ab 46-06  
long by ev 56-38 W

Sunday Dec 13 Begins with fresh gales from the  
S & W at Noon course W & W at 5 PM wind light  
and out of the W & W at sunset took in sail  
starboard tacks on board Middle part pleasant breezes at  
Daylight made sail at 10 AM fresh gales from top  
Gale on sail 2 reefs in for and mizen top sails to end  
latitude by ab 45-5  
long 57-50

Monday Dec 14 Begins with strong breezes and  
Rough at 1 PM saw a sperm whale to the  
Leeward board for him at 3-30 PM at the leeward  
Boat got fast with 1 iron the bar boat struck 1 iron  
and drew the whale took to running and bounding coil  
We got a long side of him about 6-30 PM the  
Starboard boats iron drawn but the whale lower stern  
boat after got fast the Captain & Mr Phillips board  
Came on board took in sail at 4 AM or more sperm  
Whales in sight Middle strong breezes after at dusk  
Gales at daylight made sail top sails out at  
5 AM saw sperm whales at 5-30 board  
the starboard bow & starboard boats at 9-30 AM the  
starboard struck starboard boat the whale  
sounded and took the line the starboard boat  
struck the same whale sounded and took the  
line bow bent on I run to the ship got  
at line struck the whale and fetched him  
to the 11 to ends boats off at 4 wheeling  
latitude 45-45-8  
long - - 57-55 W

Tuesday Dec 15 Begins with moderate breezes  
and a heavy swell and raised boats off  
fast to a whale at 2 PM got the whale  
a long side got ready for cutting hoked on at 3 PM  
cut & on his head till 6-30 PM board for a whale die  
not got fast came on board a good many whales in  
sight Middle and latter part light breezes and pleasant  
for the part employed cutting and making chain work of  
it at Noon spoke ship & began off sea harbor 250 Spun  
2 1/2 months out to  
So ends



Ship Israel 1846

Wednesday Dec 16 Commences with Pleasant weather  
 Wind from the ESE got through at 10 PM had  
 luck No work At 7 PM commenced to rain but looking  
 weather At 1 AM Commence to blow A gale of wind  
 from ESE Starboard Tacks on board At 9 AM were Ship  
 2 reefs in main top sail and fore top mast staysail  
 down Revers throughout So ends No observation

Thursday Dec 17 Commences with a gale of with wind from  
 the ESE Starboard Tacks on board one watch Employed cutting  
 Iron &c Short Sail Middle & latter fresh gales from the  
 ESE At 1 PM were Ship At 9 AM were Ship  
 Set top sails 2 reefs Clear up more moderate Commence  
 Boiling all hands employed So ends

Friday Dec 18 Begins with fresh gales and much  
 & cloudy Wind SSE Course 11 by 6 Short Sail  
 All hands Employed in boiling At 6 PM took  
 in Sail haly by the wind Starboard Tacks on board  
 A ship to leeward At 7 PM saw a dead whale to  
 leeward lowered a boat pulled to him Spun whale  
 With a fluke Charn on one iron supposed to be  
 Long to the above ship came on board held it  
 back the main yard and set the signal  
 braced full the main yard At dark the whale  
 About 7 mile off the above ship About 3  
 Miles middle light breeze At 1 PM were Ship Made  
 Sail At daylight About 9 AM saw the above  
 Ship Take The above whale A long side saw 2 more  
 Ships At 9 Course & strong breezes So ends

Saturday Dec 19 The  
 Begin with strong breeze from the SSW At  
 2 PM haly by the wind Starboard Tacks on board  
 All hands employed boiling 3 Stills in light At  
 6-30 PM took in Sail more Ship middle light breezes  
 Latter light breezes and thick fog All hands  
 Employed boiling and storing down oil & Short  
 fresh water So ends Wind W by heading 11 W by S  
 latitude by 45-30 S  
 long by 58-12 W

Sunday Dec 20 Commences with A thick fog light  
 Breeze from the W Starboard Tacks on board  
 All hands employed boiling out and storing  
 down got to boiling At 7 PM middle light breeze  
 Latter strong breezes and rain top sails out all hands  
 Employed storing down oil in the main hatch way  
 At 8 AM were Ship heading to W by S So ends  
 latitude by 42-29  
 long by 58-04 W



Ship *Gracil* December 21-1844

Monday

Begins with fresh gales from the N<sup>W</sup> westward  
 I boarded Tacks on board all hands employed stowing down  
 Oil got through At 4 PM washed off well Ship  
 stood down 83 barrels S<sup>P</sup> At sunset took in sail  
 Middle light breezes and thick fog At 8 PM made  
 All sail fog cleared up. One watch my eye  
 The Carpenter Repairing the forehoveed boat

Latitude 45-15  
 Long 58-20

Tuesday Dec 22 Commenced with a fresh breeze  
 from the N<sup>W</sup> westward heading to W<sup>W</sup> west At 4 PM 911  
 Specially heard light sails Course S<sup>W</sup> west  
 Wind haul by the wind Starboard Tacks on board  
 At sunset took in sail middle & latter moderate  
 Breezes and thick fog The most of the time at  
 Daylight made sail topsails out latter wind  
 Variable heading to Southward Starboard Tacks  
 on board So Ends

No observation

Wednesday Dec 23 Begins with gentle breezes from  
 the N<sup>W</sup> westward Course E moderate sail and  
 fog Squabs At sunset took in sail but  
 By the wind Starboard Tacks on board middle  
 & latter light breezes and passing fog squabs At  
 Daylight made sail At 2 AM were ship & wind on  
 Variable heading to S<sup>W</sup> & west So Ends

No observation

Thursday Dec 24 Begins with light breezes and variable  
 All sail heading to S<sup>W</sup> westward At sunset  
 took in sail Starboard Tacks on board saw nothing this  
 Day middle & latter pleasant weather causing to  
 S<sup>W</sup> and E wind and S<sup>W</sup> & W<sup>W</sup> wind wind W<sup>W</sup> of

Latitude 45-6

Friday Dec 25 Begins with a light breeze from  
 the N<sup>W</sup> westward All sail causing to S<sup>W</sup> & E wind  
 saw a ship heading to S<sup>W</sup> & W<sup>W</sup> wind At  
 sunset took in sail held by the wind Star  
 Tacks on board middle fresh breezes At daylight  
 made sail but one reef in Top sails latter  
 fresh gales from the N<sup>W</sup> by W<sup>W</sup> causing to  
 the N<sup>W</sup> & E wind & S<sup>W</sup> & E wind saw fog At  
 5 PM took in sail thick fog So Ends

Latitude 45-28  
 Long 57-45



## Ship Israel 4th Christmas Day

Saturday Dec 26 1846

Begins with fresh gales and fog from the N W  
 Moderate sail ending to the W and E wind then  
 S and E wind At 5 PM took in sail thick  
 fog Pumped ship she is leaking about three  
 hundred strokes in 24 hours and has leaked  
 the same since we left home she neither in or out  
 Nor decreases Middle strong breezes and raged at  
 Daylight made sail at 9 more moderate make  
 All sail Wind W W W ending to S & E wind  
 latitude 46-03 S  
 long by 057-010 W

Sunday Dec 27 Commenced with a light breeze from  
 the W W W ending to S & E wind & W W W wind  
 At sunset took in sail larboard Tacks on bore  
 P Mr Philips Arked better on duty on more  
 Down same back Middle Pleasant breezes latter part  
 fresh gales At 4 AM made sail At 9 hauled light  
 sails 2 shipped in sight so ends  
 latitude 46-03 S  
 long by 056-48 W

Monday Dec 28 Begins with fresh gales from the  
 W wind ending various courses saw 3 shipped At  
 7 PM spoke Ship Canton of New Bedford Clear  
 At sunset took in sail with gentle breezes latter  
 fresh breezes and raged sun foggy saw the  
 Canton Put no whales so ends  
 latitude 46-18 S  
 long by 056-46 W

Tuesday Dec 29 Commenced with strong breezes and  
 Raged weather from the S W ending to the W  
 And W & W wind At sunset took in sail strong breezes  
 throughout and raged At daylight made sail  
 heading to W and westward so ends  
 latitude 45-00 S  
 long by 056-00 W

Wednesday Dec 30 Begins with strong breezes  
 And raged at noon more ships heading to S & W  
 Westward one watch employed repairing sails  
 At sunset took in sail Larboard Tacks  
 Middle fresh gales and raged At 7 AM more moderate  
 Made sail 2 reefs in Top sails At 9 set main  
 & J sail reefs out of main Top sail so ends  
 latitude 45-51 S  
 long by 056-44 W



## Ship Israel

Thursday December 31-1846

Begins with fresh gales and raged At Noon were  
Ship hauled tacks on board Wind S hauled main & J  
Sail At 2 PM 2 reefs in main top sail At 3 hauled  
main sail At 5 hauled for and mizon top sails blown  
A gale saw 2 Shippers to windward Middle and latter  
fine pleasant weather At daylight made sail  
heading to W and W wind S S E All sail  
2 Shippers in sight At 9 AM 3 Shippers in sight  
At 11 AM saw the Canton take a whaler  
long side So Ends

Latitude by obs 45-29 S  
Long by Co - 57-30 W

Friday January 1 The 1847 Begins with fine pleasant  
Weather heading to the W and hauled tacks on board  
4 Shippers in sight one to windward A Canton At 2-30  
PM Spoke Shipper Briganza of New Bedford Nothing  
At sunset took in sail Middle and latter light breezes  
And Calms And a thick fog So Ends

Saturday Jan 2 Commenced with a light air And  
Calms Thick fog At 4 PM a pleasant breeze  
And clear made sail heading to Sotherd wind W  
At six were ships At 7-30 took in sail Middle  
And latter pleasant breezes At daylight made  
all sail increasing breeze At 10 AM 3 Shippers  
in sight latter part course S E by E At 10 AM  
hauled up W W wind W S W So Ends

Latitude 45-58  
Long 57-28 W

Sunday Jan 3 Begins with strong breezes  
At Noon hauled light sails At 3 PM Spoke  
Canton Shipper Marcus and Shipper Miller  
And At sunset eight ships in sight  
took in sail Middle and light breezes And  
terrible passing fog Squalls and Drizzling rain  
4 Shippers So Ends

No obs

Monday Jan 4 Begins with light breezes And  
variable passing fog Squalls and Drizzling rain  
Saw one ship At 7 PM took in 3 sail thick  
fog 2 reefs in top sails heading to W At  
daylight made sail pleasant breezes three  
from the W W W one ship in sight

Latitude 45-43 S  
Long 56-33 W



Ship Bracl  
 Tuesday Jan 5<sup>th</sup> 1847  
 Begins with a pleasant breeze from the  
 Sward heading to Wward and S & Eward  
 Saw the 4 bow ship and a brig heading  
 to the south and a plenty of fresh  
 milk and latter fresh breeze and cloudy heading  
 to S. W. At 5 at m. more ship heading to W. W. E. S.  
 Wind W. W. by W. Saw two ships one to windward  
 Lat by 46-09 S  
 Long by 57-15 W

Wednesday Jan 6 Begins with fresh breezes from  
 the W. by W. Starboard tacks on board at 4 P.M.  
 the situation held a back to windward about 4 miles  
 shortly after saw whales to windward and then  
 saw whales close to the ship board three boats  
 L. W. and bow. The whales was galed could not  
 get fast blowing on and rain. Squalls at 6 put  
 2 reefs in. The top sails at 7 P.M. came on  
 board took in sail middle and latter part pleasant  
 breezes and foggy. At daylight made sail heading to S. W. ward  
 No ob.

Thursday Jan 7 Begins with fresh breezes from Wward  
 heading to Sward at 3 P.M. saw seven whales  
 at 4 P.M. board L. W. and Starboard boats the  
 Starboard boat galed the whales chased them till 7 P.M.  
 could not get fast. Came on board took in sail 2 reefs  
 Main sail & let out hol watches Wind S. Starboard Tack on  
 Board at 9 P.M. set all sail light breezes and till 4 at m.  
 at 4 pleasant breeze at 6 at m. saw 2 Spinnaker whales  
 & saw 1 mile off board 3 boats L. W. & Bow boats  
 the whales shy. could not get fast so cut boat off.  
 strong breezes No ob.

Friday Jan 8 Begins with fresh breezes and  
 variable. Boat off in chase of whales. The Bow boat  
 galed the whale after wards the Starboard boat struck  
 the whale slity with one iron the iron stowed lost  
 the whale. The Bow boat got a chance to the  
 whale and made a fools job and I had  
 work and looks like every thing but a voyage  
 came on board at 1-30 P.M. and stood to the  
 W. W. Starboard Tacks on board at 7-30 P.M. close  
 Reapt for iron. Minor top sail 2 in main quarter  
 watches middle and latter light breezes and variable heading  
 to the W. Saw fog. And No Whales. No ob.  
 Latitude 45-59 S  
 59-00 W



## Ship's Journal 1847

Saturday Jan 9 Begins with pleasant breezes from the S W by S Course at sunset took in sail hauled by the wind Starboard Tacks on board Middle and latter part pleasant breezes At daylight much sea saw two ships one at boiling so ends

Latitude 45-36  
Long by Cr 58-17 W

Sunday Jan 10 Commenced with a fresh breeze from the N E Cruising to the S E at sunset took in sail by the wind Starboard Tacks on board Fresh breezes And variable winds Throughout

Monday Jan 11 Begins with fresh breezes And rugged variable winds Moderate sail heading to W ward Cloudy and sun fog saw one ship At sunset took in sail Starboard Tacks on board Middle and latter fresh gales and rugged moderate sail

Lat by ob 45-37  
Long by Cr 58-54 W

Tuesday Jan 12 Begins with pleasant breezes from the N W and heavy swell setting to W ward At sunset took in sail Course S S for sail & 2 reefs in Main top sail At daylight much sail fresh breezes hauled by the wind Starboard Tacks so ends

Lat by ob 45-41 S

Wednesday Jan 13 Commenced with pleasant breezes from the N and W ward Cruising to the various Courses All sail 2 Men of duty Sick 4 Mor with boils No Whales And I heard luck With calm latter light breezes All sail At 10 AM saw a white whale given quick motion 3 boats could not get to whales in him came on board At Noon so ends

Lat by ob 45-01  
Long by Cr 59-28 W  
By lunar 59-35

Thursday Jan 14 Begins with pleasant breezes from the S Ward Cruising to the N W and E ward At sunset took in sail Middle and latter light breezes And Cloudy Cruising to N W and E ward fair wind All hands employed braking out the Bread and Coopering It and Stowing it down At night I believe I have heard nothing of it The 2 officers could all hands And went to work at it And I have been looking on this day and a unpleasant task And a short Cruise I hope And then

so ends, those 24 hours

Lat by ob 45-13  
Long by Cr 59-26 W



Ship Brue Jan the 15-1847

Friday Begins with fresh breezes from the W wind Cruising  
to the ~~W~~ S and E wind At strong breezes heard  
Light sails with W.S.W. Starboard Tacks on board  
At sunset took in sail light breezes got through  
Covering the Breach About 4 PM saw one ship  
on fire back And D. heard luck with out  
looking for it much light breezes latter fresh breeze  
At daylight made sail so Ends

Lat by ob. 45-46 S  
Long 57-40 W

Saturday Jan 16 Commenced with Pleasant breezes  
And foggy Squalls Cruising to the W & E wind  
And S & E wind sent the main & sail down  
for repairs At sunset took in sail Starboard  
Tacks on board W.S.W. much light breezes latter part  
fresh breezes and variable so Ends one ship in sight

Lat by ob. 45-44 S

Saturday Jan 17 Begins with An in Cruising breeze from  
the S.W. Starboard Tacks on board At 1 PM had light  
sails At 2 PM put two reefs in top sails At 3 PM had  
for and under top sail main sail & jib And blowing  
A gale of wind At six had foresail And lost reef the  
Main top sail sun fog A gale of wind throughout

Latitude 45-18 S  
Long by Cr. 57-38 W

Sunday Jan 18 Commenced with A gale of wind from the  
S.S.W. heading to W wind saw two ships At sunset  
more moderate set the foresail And wore ship much And  
latter moderate breezes Wind S.W. At 11 PM Abark  
Past lost to heading to the S.E. At daylight made  
sail One ship in sight so Ends

Latitude 45-46 S  
Long by Cr. 57-16 W

Monday Jan 19 Begins with gentle breezes from the  
S.W. toward Starboard Tacks on board At 4 PM wore  
ship The Above ship in sight At 7 PM spoke  
Ship Columbus of fair haven 400 S.P. At sunset  
2 reefs in top sails much & latter light breezes  
And calm sent the fore top sail down for repairs  
Heading to S.E. fair wind so Ends

Latitude 46-25 S

Tuesday Jan 20 Commenced with gentle breezes from  
the S.W. Starboard Tacks on board At 4 PM wore ship  
At 5 thick fog And drizzling rain strong breezes  
And in fog At sunset took in sail  
much And latter fresh breezes and in  
Short sail so Ends

No observation



## Ship's Journal 1847

Wednesday Jan 21  
Commenced with fresh gales And began with a  
thick fog from the N.W. by W. Short sail  
At six P.M. spoke Becks Elizabeth of  
Mattapoisett 2000 tons A thick fog  
And drizzling rain throughout to dusk  
No observation

Thursday Jan 22 Began with fresh breezes  
and fog signals from the S.W. heading to  
the westward Short sail saw one ship at  
5-30 P.M. hauled main sail jib to spar and abloom  
1/2 of a gale of wind At sunset short reefed  
Main top sail latter pleasant breezes All sail  
Covered N.E. by N.W. wind W.P.W. At 5-11 P.M. A fresh  
breeze hauled light sails to dusk latitude 45-59 N  
long by C.W. 56-20 W

Friday Jan 23 Commenced with fresh breezes from  
the W.W. lashed Tacks on board At 2 P.M.  
I reefed in Top Sails At 4 P.M. hauled main sail  
to jib At 5 P.M. hauled for And began top sail  
blowing A gale of wind Saw a ship to leeward  
At 5-11 P.M. more moderate latter strong breezes and  
Rough Under 2 reef top sails main sail and jib  
A mistake on the 14 in the day of the week  
And so down to the 23 where it ought to be Saturday  
latitude 45-16  
long by C.W. 54-52 W

Sunday Jan The 24 Began with fresh gales and  
began weather from the W.W. Short sail At  
3 P.M. hauled jib And main sail At 4 short reefed  
Top sails blowing A gale At 5-30 hauled for And  
Main top sail blowing A gale of wind throughout  
At 5-11 A.M. commenced to moderate down set the for  
And began top sails short reefed to dusk heading to  
S.W. wind Starboard Tacks on board  
latitude 45-15  
long by C.W. 54-26

Monday Jan 25 Began with A gale of wind  
And moderating down At Noon set the main  
sail to jib At 2 P.M. out reefs main top sail  
one in main top sail At sunset hauled main  
sail 2 reefs in main top sail Middle N. latter rough  
weather At six made sail 2 reefs main sail to jib  
At 9 A.M. more moderate out reefs set main top gale  
sail At 10-30 fresh gales hauled main S.G. sail  
At 11-30 A.M. 2 reefs in top sails wind from the  
Westward standing to the N.W. and westward to South  
to Westward Cloudy And passing signals  
No observation



# Ship Israel 1847

Thursday Jan 26

Commenced with fresh gales and rages from the West  
Ward Short sail heading to the NW & westward  
Cloudy and overcast At sunset took in sail middle  
And latter part strong breezes and rages At dawn  
Day light made sail latter 3 ships in sight  
Lat 44-58  
Long 55-25 W

Wednesday Jan 27 Begins with fresh gales from  
the W by the wind heading to S Ward and  
Westward the above ships in sight  
At six PM speak ship Cibaro of New Bedford  
85 barrels SP At sunset took in sail Starboard  
Tacks on board middle and latter fresh gales and  
A gale of wind part of the time saw 2 ships  
Lat 46-43 S  
Long 56-00 W

Thursday Jan 28 Commenced with fresh gales from the  
S & W Ward barbare tacks on board At 4 PM took in  
sail blowing a gale of wind one of the above ships  
in sight middle strong breezes At sunrise made  
sail 2 reefs jib main sail At 8 blowing a gale  
took in sail At gale of wind til 11 At 11 more  
Moderate made sail So Ends Lat 46-12 S  
Longitude 55-58 W

Friday Jan 29 Begins with strong breezes and rages  
from the Southward heading to W Ward At  
sunset took in sail middle fresh breezes at daylight  
made sail latter light breezes and calms  
two sails in sight All hands heading  
to W Ward So Ends Lat 46-08 S  
Long 56-50 W

Saturday Jan 30 Commences with light breezes  
and calms All sail At 3 PM light be  
from the W & E Course W & S W the above  
ships in sight At sunset took in  
sail Course W middle and latter light breezes  
and calms heading to W & W Ward only five  
ships in sight So Ends Lat 46-18 S  
Long 56-58 W

Sunday Jan 31 Commences with light breezes and  
calms At sunset took in sail light and  
calms throughout latter foggy So Ends  
Lat 46-18 S



Monday February 1 The 1847  
 Begins with light Air and Calms and  
 Foggy At sunset took in sail middle part  
 to the W & Starboard Tacks at 10 o'clock latter part  
 Pleasant breezes and fine weather so ends  
 latitude 46-22  
 long 57-07

Tuesday February 2 Pleasant breezes from the  
 W & Starboard Tacks on board from 3 PM til  
 5 foggy At 5 saw a Ship & the weather soon  
 At 9 PM the above ships boat came at long sight  
 Capt told 30 months out bound home middle thick  
 fog latter strong breezes and cleared thin fog  
 Course W & W fair At 11 AM hauled by the  
 Wind S & Starboard Tacks on board 8 o'clock  
 No d's

Wednesday Feb 3 Commences with fresh gales from  
 the S & Starboard Tacks on board soon foggy  
 short sail At sunset took in sail & wore  
 ship middle and latter part strong breezes and  
 over cast with sun fog causing narrow courses  
 lat 46-43  
 long 55-59

Thursday Feb 4 Pleasant breezes cloudy rather  
 bad & leaning & speechly when there is nothing  
 to see cruising to the W ward At sunset took  
 in sail middle and pleasant weather from the  
 W & Starboard Tacks at 10 o'clock one ship in sight  
 lat 45-36.8  
 long 56-38.20

Friday Feb 5 Commenced with light breezes and pleasant  
 from the W & Starboard Tacks At sunset took  
 in sail the above ship in sight weather became  
 middle and latter pleasant breezes & fine weather  
 lat 45-29  
 long 56-15.20

Saturday Feb 6 fine weather and pleasant  
 breezes from the North ward Starboard Tacks on  
 board saw 2 ships At 4 PM took ship  
 At sunset took in sail heaving W by W  
 middle and latter part strong breezes and variable  
 cruising to the W & S o'clock cloudy weather  
 lat 45-15

Sunday Feb 7 fresh gales fog and rain At  
 5 PM cleared up spoke back Thomas of  
 Lin 28 months out bound home at 6-30 took  
 in sail & reaps Course W by W 42 N by N 2 1/2 W  
 middle & S latter half a gale of wind from the  
 Eastward At 8 o'clock hauled by the wind heaving  
 W & Starboard so ends  
 lat 43-45.8



Monday February 8<sup>th</sup> The 1847  
Commences with fresh gales from the E  
Starboard Tacks on board short sail the 4<sup>th</sup> boat  
Ship in sight middle & latter pleasant breezes from  
the W S W At daylight made all sail so ends  
lat 43-41 S  
long 55-00 W

Tuesday Feb 9 Commences with Air in evening  
Breeze from the W ward At Noon made light  
sail fresh gales At 2 P M Course E by N E with W S W  
At sunset took in sail held by the wind Starboard  
Tacks on board middle and latter fresh breezes from the  
W S W At daylight made sail Course E by N  
lat 43-14 S  
long 53-05 W

Wednesday Feb 10 Commences with a fresh gale  
from the W S W Course E by N At sunset took  
in sail middle and latter fresh gales Cloudy Sun fog  
At daylight made sail 2 reefs in Topsails Course  
S W from N E Westward At 10 A M  
held by the wind hauled W Starboard Tacks on  
Board. I heard for and upon top sails blowing  
A gale of wind so ends  
lat 43-20 S

Thursday Feb 11 Begins with a gale of  
Wind from the W S W Starboard Tacks on  
Board A gale throughout At 9 A M more ship  
lat 43-04

Friday Feb 12 Commences with a gale of wind  
from the S W Starboard Tacks on Board At  
7 P M hauled for sail At 8 A heavy squall  
At daylight strong breezes and raged made  
sail heaving to W E one ship in sight  
lat 42-33

Saturday Feb 13 begins with pleasant  
Breezes from the W ward At 5 P M  
more ship Air speaks Board fortunate  
27 months out bound home At sunset  
took in sail heaving S S W Starboard Tacks  
on board At daylight made sail At 10 A M wind hauled  
Out of the S E by E Course S W pleasant breezes so ends  
lat by day 43-15 S

Sunday Feb 14 Begins with pleasant breezes from the  
S E by E Course S W All sail At 5 P M hauled off the  
Wind Starboard Tacks on board At sunset took in sail  
middle and latter fine weather and pleasant  
Breezes heaving to the S and E ward fair  
Wind A plenty of fine backs so ends  
lat by day 43-56 S  
long 54-25 W



## Shipp Israel

1847

Wednesday February the 15<sup>th</sup>  
 Commenced with A pleasant breeze from the N E  
 Course S S E Spoke the bark Barbria of Glasgow  
 49 days from London bound to Valparaiso  
 At sunset took in sail middle and latter part  
 strong breezes and cloudy At 8 AM had off  
 the wind larboard Tacks off board so En 45-41 S  
 Saw one ship lat

long 52-54 W

Thursday Feb 16<sup>th</sup> Commenced with fresh gales and cloudy  
 From the W N W larboard Tacks off board moderate  
 sail At sunset took in sail middle and latter much the same  
 latitude 44-56  
 long 50-25

Friday Feb 17<sup>th</sup> Breeze with fresh gales and rainy  
 weather from the W by N Short sail larboard  
 Tacks off board At 5-30 PM took in sail fore  
 middle and latter blowing A gale fore and rain so I took  
 No of

Saturday Feb 18<sup>th</sup> Commenced fresh gales fore and rain  
 From the N W Starboard Tacks off board saw a  
 Great number of finbacks At 2 PM light breeze  
 Clear weather At 6 PM six Shippes in sight At  
 7 took in sail wore ship blowing A gale of wind  
 from the W S W And rainy And I hoisted lines  
 of A voyage here middle and latter blowing A gale  
 of wind At six AM had the fore sail heavy signals  
 two sails in sight lat 45-21 S  
 long 49-55 W

Sunday Feb 19<sup>th</sup> Commenced with A gale of wind  
 From the S W larboard Tacks on board one ship  
 in sight middle and latter part light breezes  
 sun Sgaly the above ship in sight so En 45-34 S  
 49-17 W

Saturday Feb the 20<sup>th</sup> Commenced with light breezes  
 And variable All sail out heading to E ward  
 At 5 PM spoke Shipp Kera of Greenport  
 Capt Case bound home At sunset took in  
 sail At 9-30 PM Capt Dexter went on board  
 of the Kera sick bound home middle light breezes  
 At 7 AM Capt Dexter and Capt Case came on  
 board of the Israel At 8 left for the Kera  
 Made All sail Course S N E light breezes from  
 the W ward so En 45-1  
 latitude 45-11  
 longitude 48-51 W



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This day Feb. 18 47  
 Wm Phillips takes the Ship's Log and  
 Command as first officer of Ship  
 Israel

SHIP ISRAEL



John Deacon

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# Ship Israel J. H. Bowman Master

Sunday Feb 21 8:47

First part light air from West and fine weather ship's head  
ENE with all sail & ship in sight at 2 P.M. saw Wright whale  
Leaved 3 boats but they had been chased by the other ships and  
were wild we could not strike at 4 P.M. took up the boat mid  
the part fresh breeze latter part strong wind from NW  
Course ENE under double reefed topsails going large sea  
Lat obs'd 44° 39' South  
Long by Chron 44° 58' West.

Monday Feb 22.

All these 24 hours strong wind from NW and at times  
squally at 3 P.M. spoke ship Alcege of Sag Harbor Capt Galley  
Had sunk a whale a few hours previous so ended with rain and  
Course E by N with all prudent sail Lat obs'd 44° 29' South  
Long by Ac 41° 22' West

Tuesday Feb 23

First and middle parts strong wind from North and rain  
Course E by N with single reefed topsails at 8 A.M. wind hauled  
Squally to the southward at 9 gail increasing took in sail as  
Required at meridian strong gail ship going large under double  
h reefed fore and maintopsails Course NE so ended no obs'd at noon  
Lat by Chron 44° 12' South  
Long at 3 P.M. 37° 08' West

Wednesday Feb 24th

First part strong gail from South Course NE under double  
Reefed maintopsail at 6 gail decreasing set the fore topsail  
Middle part gentle breeze made all sail latter part sun rain  
Ship's head ENE going large so ended Lat obs'd 43° 28'  
Long per Chron 33° 52'

Thursday Feb 25th All these 24 hours moderate variable  
Windy and frequent squalls of light rain First 6 hours Course  
ENE with all sail set latter part steered NE and saw a  
Barque standing to the Northward so ended Lat obs'd 42° 06' S  
Long Chron 31° 47' W

Friday Feb 26th

Come in with light breezes from SW and overcast Course NE  
Carrying all sail watch employed in various jobs and not  
Anything in sight but sea and sky latter part wind SE and  
Plenty birds so ended 2 men sick of duty Lat obs'd 40° 28' S  
Longitude 29° 47' W

Saturday Feb 27

All these 24 hours  
Gentle breezes from the southward and fine weather Course  
NE by E with all sail set watch employed in ship's  
Duty Nothing like whales yet Old Cook sick  
So ended

By J. H. Bowman

Lat obs'd 38° 35' S  
Long per Chron 26° 56' W



120  
Toward the Tristan Islands February 18. 47

Sunday Feb 28<sup>th</sup> First 4 middle parts light breeze from SSE and pleasant weather we steered by the wind to the Eastward with all sail set at 4 PM unbet and bent A maintopsail latter part gentle breeze from that course East so ends  
Lat Obs 38° 44 South  
Long Obs 25° 36 West

Monday March 1<sup>st</sup> 18. 47.  
All these 24 hours light breeze from the SW and fine weather we steered E 3/4 S with all sail set watch employed Repairing maintopsail so ends Lat Obs 38° 03 South  
Long Obs 22° 50 West

Tuesday March 2<sup>nd</sup>  
First part light air from SSE and pleasant weather we steered A course E 1/2 S latter part light breeze from NW and overcast Course E 1/2 S carrying all sail & employed setting up foretopmast Stays so ends not everything like whale Lat Obs 37° 50 South  
Long Obs 21° 00 West

Wednesday March 3<sup>rd</sup>  
Commenced with increasing breeze from WNW and sun. Rain course E 1/2 S with all sail on we employed setting up foretopmast rigging middle part strong breeze from NW took in sail as required at 6 AM strong gail from NW & took in mizentopsail we steering East at 10 AM took in foretopsail and foresail and came to the wind head to the NE set the maintopsail to keep head head to the wind Gail still increasing with plenty rain so ends Lat Obs 37° 45 South  
Long Obs 17° 45 West

Thursday March 4<sup>th</sup> 18. 47  
Commenced with strong gail from NW & N and thick rainy weather shifts lying too under double reefed maintopsail head up WSW off ESE at 1 PM set the foretopsail middle part more moderate made sail and kept off East latter part gail increased again double reefed the topsails so ends we employed repairing the jibbs Lat Obs 37° 04 South  
Long Obs 15° 45 West

Friday the 5<sup>th</sup> Commenced with strong gail from NW and overcast course E 1/2 S under double reefed topsails at 12.30 A strong squall from West accompanied with rain took in the foresail mizen topsails at 4.30 PM Closed reefed the maintopsails and hauled the foresail and came to the wind head to the N by W, Barometer at 29.48 Thermometer standing at 64° middle part more moderate set the mizen topsail at 5 AM set the porttopsail and kept off ESE at 8 AM made all sail, all moved ESE at 10 AM strong squall settled the topsails on the cap maulheaded them again when the squall was over so ends squally and sun Rain Lat Obs 36° 44 South  
Long Obs 14° 13 West



# Ship Sailed at The Tristan Island March 1847

Saturday March the 6<sup>th</sup> Commenced with strong wind from NW and a large sea course S by E with all prudent sail at 10<sup>th</sup> a strong squall from the Westward took in sail as required at 3<sup>th</sup> came too to the Westward at 5<sup>th</sup> kept up E and put in mid sail at 7<sup>th</sup> AM. Dried sail at 8<sup>th</sup> made the Island of Tristan Achue, a bearing E by S 25 miles at noon west of the Duxochle Island 10 miles S by S 31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> West

Sunday March the 7<sup>th</sup> These 24 hours begins with fresh breezes from North and variable weather ship standing in for Tristan at 2<sup>th</sup> the Capt went on shore at 4<sup>th</sup> the wind hauled to the NNE at 5<sup>th</sup> we were near enough to see the Houses on shore at 7<sup>th</sup> the Capt came on board had not obtained anything it being too near night we lay up and on during the night under double reefed topsails at 8<sup>th</sup> the center of the Island bore S by West 7 miles at 4<sup>th</sup> AM bore down again for the Island and got all ready to go in with 2 boats at 8<sup>th</sup> the weather looked to be bad to land we hauled up short and took in main sail there being every appearance of a gale at 9<sup>th</sup> a strong squall from NNE we took in the fore and mizzen topsails the remainder of the day plenty rain and thunder so only the South point of the Island bearing S by E 12 miles no other

Monday March the 8<sup>th</sup> Commenced with fresh breezes from NNE and plenty rain ship's head of shore N by E under double reefed main topsails and fore sail at 3<sup>th</sup> PM reversed ship to the Westward and set the fore topsail 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> moderate breeze fair weather for the latitude at 7<sup>th</sup> PM reversed to the NNE distance 8 miles bearing per Compass NW under part lay off and on the land with strong breezes and rapid under easy sail at daylight land dist 8 miles we stood in for the town in hope to land but we could not fetch near enough to try at 9<sup>th</sup> AM stood off and made all prudent sail at 11<sup>th</sup> it commenced blowing hard from NW double reefed the topsails and found it impossible to get in with the land at 11<sup>th</sup> 30 gale increasing we kept off E by S the Captain thought it useless to try any longer to get any thing from the Island at Meridian saw a ship standing in for the Land but he could not fetch and kept off to the Eastward so ended, land dist 10 miles Lat obsd 36° 55' South Long by the line 12° 55' West

We found by repeated Altitudes the found that our Chronometer was to slow for the Greenwich time 3 minutes or there abouts.



42  
 During the Cape of Good Hope S. W. Bowman Master

Sunday March the 9<sup>th</sup> Commences with strong gail from  
 S.W. and a large sea we steering E.S.E. under double reefed topsail  
 And courses at 1 P.M. signalized and passed an English Ship steering  
 To the Eastward at 3 P.M. the bow Boat and, but her overhead and  
 Hoisted the Waist boat up at 6 P.M. more and more but not so as  
 To make any more sail midde part light breezes from South and  
 Overcast At 6 A.M. the wind hauled again to the S.W. we there by E  
 At 9 it hauled to the South again we there by the wind and headed  
 E.S.E. latter part wind from S.E. ships head E.N.E. with all sail on  
 Watch employed seeing new Topsail Braces. The English ship to  
 the S.E. so end  
 Lat obs 36° 40' South  
 Long per Chron 7° 51' West

Wednesday March 10<sup>th</sup>  
 All this 24 hours strong wind from S.E. and overcast ships close  
 Sailed heading E.N.E. at N.E. by E as the weather at times a little we  
 Carried all the first part at 9 P.M. double reefed the  
 Fore and main topsails Thermometers standing at 69° Barometer at  
 30° 03 inches we fixed by Course and distance run that there is a  
 Current setting us to the Northward at the rate of 3/4 of a mile  
 An hour so end, cost a porpoise Lat obs 35° 03' South  
 Long per Chron 8° 17' West

Thursday March 11<sup>th</sup>  
 First part strong wind from E.S.E. and passing cloudy we  
 Steered to the N.E. under double reefed topsails & courses  
 At 12 P.M. the wind hauled to the Eastward Tacked ship  
 And headed S.E. at 4 A.M. out reefs latter part wind E by N  
 Ships head S.E. by E we finished repairs on the main topsail  
 And put it below not everything in sight so end  
 Lat obs 34° 52' South  
 Long Chron 7° 53' West

Friday March 12<sup>th</sup> 1847  
 Commences with Brisk breezes from East and overcast ships  
 Head S.E. under the topsails and courses wind hauling a  
 Little to the Northward with an occasional shower of light  
 Rain midde part squally reefed the topsails ships head S.E. by E latter  
 Part fresh breezes main sail ships head S.E. by S so end with sun  
 Rain H. Old John sick of duty Lat by Chron 36° 18' South  
 Long 7° 12' West

Saturday March 13<sup>th</sup> 1847  
 Commences with fresh breezes from E by N and overcast ships  
 Head S.E. by S with all sail 4° 5' & 6' squally hazy weather  
 midde part double reefed the topsails latter part light breezes  
 At plenty rain main all sail ships head E.S.E. wind from  
 N.E. by N saw plenty porpoises but nothing like whales so end

Lat obs 36° 42' South  
 Long by Chron 4° 58' West  
 Thermometers standing at 57°  
 Barometer at 30°

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 or the vengeance



Ship Arrived Near the Meridian March 18:47  
 Monday March 14 All these 24 hours gentle breezes from  
 NE by N and fine pleasant weather we steered course ESE with  
 All sail set so endz with the Barometer falling Lat obs 37° 07 S  
 Long per Chron 2° 30 W

Tuesday March 15th 7 months out today with 160 bbls Oil  
 First part of these 24 hours light breezes from NE and pleasant  
 weather ship's head ESE under all sail latter part much the same  
 very light air at 10 AM saw a ship standing to the Eastward  
 We employed setting studding sail gear and getting up the Booms  
 And sail so endz Lat obs 37° 22 South  
 Long per Chron 58 miles W

Wednesday March the 16th  
 First part light air from NE and pleasant weather ship's  
 head ESE with all sail set 1 ship to the southward standing  
 to the Eastward latter part wind blew to the North we steered  
 E by S at 8 AM set the studding sails this day crossed  
 the Meridian which puts our reckoning on day  
 Ahead so endz, Rhod's Green on of the Boat Steerers  
 Of duty with the security it has been giving upon him  
 the last 6 days and many others of our crew are compla-  
 ining of sore hoarses Lat obs 37° 11 South  
 Long per Chron 1° 08 East

Thursday March the 18 18:47  
 Corny with increasing breezes from West and passing  
 clouds we steered E by S carrying all sail and making the  
 Best of our way to the first port of Entry at 2 PM  
 the wind hauled to the SEW, at this time the Barometer  
 stands at 29.79 inches thermometer at 67° middle squally took  
 topsail and studding sail wind hauled. A little to the South  
 latter part wind from SE by E we steered by the wind  
 to the Eastward with all sail set saw a Barque steering  
 East so endz Green sick and others complaining of lameness  
 Lat obs 35° 42 South  
 Long per Chron 4° 48 East

Friday March 19th 18:47  
 All these 24 hours strong variable winds and passing clouds  
 We made & took in sail as required ship's head from E by S  
 to ENE rose new topsail clewlines so endz Lat 35° 20 South  
 Long per Chron 7° 24 E

Saturday March 20th  
 All these 24 hours brisk breezes from SE by S and passing  
 clouds we steered to the Eastward to the best advantage  
 with all sail three men sick and others complaining  
 of lameness so endz Lat obs 33° 51 S  
 Long per Chron 9° 35 East

This day for misconduct we had to lash up on of  
 the crew in the mizzen rigging But by his own fault  
 his he was turned up to his duty of good behavior  
 for the future



Down to the Cape of Good Hope S. W. Bowman Master

Sunday March 21<sup>st</sup>

All these 24 hours fresh variable winds and variable weather  
Ship's head by the wind, E by N to ESE we carried all sail  
Not anything remarkable this day. Lat Obs 32° 51' South  
Long by Chron 11° 20' East

Monday March 22<sup>nd</sup>

All these 24 hours fresh breezes from NE to S by W and D  
fine weather with sun & passing clouds. First part  
Ship's head East & E by N latter part SE & ESE during  
the 24 hours we had main and ESE and the most  
part have headed to the Southeast of ESE there is at  
this time 24° Wistly variation and strong current setting  
to the Northward, four sick men getting worse so end  
Lat Obs 32° 18' South.  
Long by Chron 12° 18' East

Tuesday March 23<sup>rd</sup>

First part gentle breezes from South and fine weather  
Ship's head ESE with all sail set, middle part gale from  
SW Ship's head SE in topgallantsails latter part gale  
increasing we took in sail as required at 11 AM we set  
Ship to the SW so end with sun rain & storm  
Lat by DR 32° 25' S.  
Long by Chron 13° 26' East

Wednesday March 24<sup>th</sup> 1847

Commenced with fresh gale from S by E and a large sea we  
standing to the SW under double reefed topsail middle part  
more moderate made sun sail latter part strong wind  
and squally Ship's head SW under close reefed for 8 miles  
per topsail & double reefed main so end with a large  
sea & cloudy weather 3 men sick of duty Lat Obs 32° 46'  
Long by Chron 12° 50' E

Thursday March 25<sup>th</sup>

First part strong wind from S by E and rugged Ship's head  
SW by W under close reefed topsail & courses middle part  
strong gale in jib and main sail latter part moderate  
to gale with a large sea Ship's head SW single reefed  
topsail so end squally 3 men sick as usual  
Lat Obs 33° 37' South  
Long by Chron 11° 45' East

Friday March 26

Commenced with strong wind from SE and squally we  
standing to the SW under easy sail at 1 PM set the  
main topgallantsail at 3 fresh squall from East took in and  
made sail as required latter part main all sail Ship's head  
S by W fitted new Flemish courses for the maintopsail yard  
I think if the wind stands to the Eastward much longer we  
shall be full as bad as the flying Dutch man that is so  
much talked of by Seamen so end this day  
No Obs  
Lat by DR 34° 45' South  
Long by sun 11° 15' East



# Ship Israel Near the Cape of Good Hope 1847

Saturday March 27th. Commencing with light breezes from SSE and squally ships head SW all sail set. People employed in various jobs at 2 PM the wind hauled to South we tacked ship and sailed to the Eastward at 5 PM tacked again to the SW latter part fresh breezes ships head E by S at 11 AM tacked to the South with SE by East we have had a continual run of Easterly winds the last 8 days varying a little from SE by E to SW so end this day

Lat obs'd  $34^{\circ} 33'$  South

Long by Chron  $11^{\circ} 30'$  East

Sunday March 28th 1847. First part of these 24 hours light breezes from SE and fine weather ships head by the wind E by S at 4 PM tacked to the SW at 1 PM tacked to the Eastward latter part moderate breeze from SW course SE set the studding sails and made all sail to the best advantage so end Lat obs'd  $34^{\circ} 53'$

Long by Chron  $11^{\circ} 30'$  East

Monday March 29th. Commencing with gentle breezes from SW and passing clouds course SE with all sail set at 1 PM so a shoal up sperm whales at the same time hauled up for them and took in the studding sails at 2 PM hoisted for them at 2 30 struck one at 6 PM took in the ship and took in sail and set the quarter watch middle part calm at 6 AM called all hands and hooked on and commenced cutting at 9 had the head of evening 2 men sick of duty

Lat obs'd  $34^{\circ} 57'$  South

Long by Chron  $11^{\circ} 30'$  East

Tuesday March 30th. Commencing with light air from NW and fine pleasant weather we employed cutting at 5 finished and set the foresail ships head SE at 11 PM began to hoist at daylight saw a ship steering SE at 8 AM made sail and kept off E by S all hands employed cutting up junk and clearing the decks so end bagging 2 men sick of duty and we are short hands enough

Lat obs'd  $35^{\circ} 05'$  South

Long by Chron  $11^{\circ} 35'$  East

Wednesday March 31st. Beginning with gentle breezes from NW and fine pleasant weather ships head ESE with all prudent sail set employed bagging, Labard watch below at 6 PM stored SSE the strong ship to the SE at 11 PM finished bagging the head latter part fresh breezes and pleasant we stored several courses of rigging in order to keep the tryworks drying from East to SSE and carried all prudent sail so end

Latitude by observation  $35^{\circ} 31'$  South

Longitude by Chronometer  $12^{\circ} 43'$



Thursday April the 1st 8<sup>47</sup> A.D. ...

First part of these 24 hours gentle breezes from SW  
And fine weather Course SE by E we employed by line, not once  
thing in sight at 2 AM pins being latter part increase  
sine breeze from South we steered by the wind to the ESE  
All hands employed stowing down so lundy with 2 sick men  
Lat obs'd  $34^{\circ} 57'$  South  
Long by Chron  $14^{\circ} 46'$  East

Friday April 2nd  
Commenced with strong breezes from South and passing  
Cloudy Ship head by the wind ESE at 4 PM finished  
stowing all the oil that was eat enough to stow at 5 PM  
Set the mainsail ship head by N wind hauling to  
the Eastward  
John Kufearn flagnot done any duty the last 7 weeks he complains  
of pains in his hands it is the Rheumatism  
Middle part fresh gail from SE by E latter part strong gail  
we stood to the Eastward under double reefed main topsails  
And close reefed fore and mizen Ship head by N so much  
2 men sick as usual  
Lat by obs'n  $33^{\circ} 41'$  South  
Long by Chron  $16^{\circ} 00'$  East

Saturday April 3rd  
Commenced with fresh gail from SSE and a rough sea  
Ship head East under easy sail at 1:30 PM set the courses  
And triced 1 reef out of the fore and mizen topsails  
At 4 PM saw a Barque steering North, the weather  
looks bad. Thermometer at  $70^{\circ}$  & Barometer at  $29^{\circ}$  inches  
partly calm at 5 AM began to stow down at 8 got the oil  
all down at 9 made the land near Table Bay at  
Meridian finished stowing off and began to clear ship  
so much steering down for the land no obs'n

Sunday April the 4th Comes in with light breeze  
from NW and pleasant we steering in for the  
Land, all hands employed cleaning ship at 3 PM began  
to clear the Anchors at 4 had them up of the Board  
And cables bent at 5 PM saw the shipping in  
Cape town harbor at 6 PM came to anchor in  
7 fathoms water in Table Bay and received the  
usual visits from the Harbor master or port Captain  
At 7 the Capt went on shore so ended the sea day

Sunday April the 4th According to our reckoning  
that is beginning for the Civil Day at 8 PM the  
Starboard watch went on shore on liberty so ends

At Anchor in 7 fathoms water with the light on Mouille  
Point bearing NW by N 1 mile dist



47  
in  
the  
ship  
at  
the  
time  
of  
the  
writing

Ship Small At Anchor in Table Bay  
Monday April the 5th  
Not everything remarkable 1 Watch on shore  
for Liberty 3. so end

Tuesday April 6th Fresh breeze from N.W.  
And fine weather All hands on board except  
Rhody, Gowan the sick man so end

Wednesday April 7th strong breeze from the North  
Store in the (stow) Anchor intending to let go  
the labor but found it of no use 1 Watch on  
shore at 7 PM all on board except the Cook and  
Joseph Sprague they have deserted I suppose not end  
thing more this day

Thursday April 8th squally rainy weather  
Wind mostly from N.W. took off 7 Easter  
of water latter part strong gail from N.W. let  
go the labor Anchor so end with the ship swing  
ing to both Anchors with 80 fathoms of chain

Friday April 9th strong breeze from N.W. and  
at times very squally the Carpenter and Blacksmith  
the has not been on board in 3 days I think they don't intend  
to come on board any more there are both Dutchman  
And the time is now up they have been gone 72 hours  
Arrived A British Steamer

At 9 AM the Capt came on board at Meridian regular  
the Chronometer by the Bore at 2 the Capt went on  
Barometer at 29° 7 tenths and 6 finding the gail still  
increasing struck topgallant yard 95 fathoms on the  
stowd Anchor and by 5 on the labor at present at  
finding the Barometer falling (Brose) up the yard 3 sharp  
the port Barometer at 29° 5

Weather on shore at the British Quian Hotel  
At 9:30 (stowd) Chain parted and went to work  
consolidly they got the cage Anchor out of the bore  
at 10 minutes before 10 o'clock the labor  
Chain parted and finding it impossible any longer  
the Capt Command of the ship I ordered the Drums  
away but that was impossible for the sea was  
nothing at (Brose) of tops the ship at were that  
pitch and then calmly all hands and women then of that  
danger and taken them to take to the boats on the last  
Report at 5 minutes April 10 I left the ship together  
19 men she was then adding to the S.W.

was an "Inebriate" and wrote this when he returned to the ship at the time of the writing



She struck once previous to my leaving but I think  
 it was a wreck for she didn't strike her keel  
 I do not know any damage at 10 30 According to the  
 whose time I landed and as this is my last aff-  
 eurance on the Log Book in favor of the ship

Israel I will here give you my name

Harvey B Phillips Chief mate of the  
 of ship Israel







## Patriotism of the Women of the Revolution.

An interesting incident, illustrative of female patriotism and activity, is given by Mr. Headley as occurring in the church at Litchfield, Connecticut. The pastor, Judah Champion, was an ardent patriot, and on a certain Sabbath was earnestly preaching and praying for the success of the American arms. During the service a messenger arrived, announcing that St. Johns—which had been besieged six weeks, and was regarded as the key to Canada—was taken. "Thank God for the victory!" exclaimed the patriot preacher, and he clapping his hands, vigorously.

The comm. that our of clot and pity to sympathetic There was scar the congregat missed, th groups, and foot that that when noon, not a come daughters fort. loo pli day ing house prai wheel, were hea ship of

bles. Sw their tute and

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diers formed Ameri their jew Mrs. B lead ing spirit us, said into a rd ladies of F of Peur from the in cutt each lady wo hundred thousands

mpson, in his dent Lincoln, what will al the deceased is name im

tain, on which shall moulder We have all r of Moses, of re to the moral rs among the three millions we may assert ion, liberated set free, and

God has sel ts shall have b have become a ng shall be swept literature shall en of humanity shall et shall still be con and we are thankful in the decision, wis mation which stands ch have been penned

What A dre To A A The w And this is glory

blame, ame— [Motherwell.

From the German.

THE DEAD.

How they so softly rest All, all the holy dead, Unto whose dwelling-place Now doth my soul draw near?

How they so softly rest All in their silent graves, Deep to corruption Slowly down-sinking?

And they no longer weep, Here, where complaint is still! And they no longer feel, Here, where all gladness flies!

And by the cypresses Softly o'ershadowed Until the Angel Calls them, they slumber!

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From the German.

MR. BEECHER. LAYER-MEETING.—The morning prayer meetings at Plymouth Church (says the N. Y. Times) continue to attract large numbers, and the lecture-room is generally full every pleasant morning. Among the fresh and natural incidents of these meetings was the relation, yesterday morning, of an "experience," repeated, word for word, by a sea-captain, as he heard it given by a new convert in an Eastern city not long since. The convert was a butcher, and a rather hard case, although he had a pious wife. Upon invitation he rose and said:

"I began to feel bad, and did not exactly know what ailed me; it seemed to me I was very bad, and very wicked. I thought I'd ought to get religion and become good; every one seemed to be getting religion around me. Well, wife thought I'd better go to meeting with her, and see if it wouldn't make me feel better; 'twas a strange place for me, but I went; they asked 'em to rise for prayers, and wife wanted me to rise, but I felt I couldn't do it unless I took the whole pew with me. I felt bad, and expected every minute to see the roof, steeple and all come down through on top of me. Well, I got out o' that as soon as I could and went home; wife went with me. I felt all the way home just as if I wanted to pray, but what did I know about praying? However, we went into the house, and up stairs to our room. Still I felt bad, and wanted to pray. I wished wife would go out of the room, but she wouldn't and didn't. I hauled off my coat, and that didn't do any good. I pulled off my vest, and that didn't do any good, 'twas no use, I couldn't stand it, so down I got on my knees beside the bed and went to praying; I don't know what I said, but wife said she never heard such a prayer, and I don't think she ever did. I went to bed but still didn't feel any better.—

Next day John T.—[a friend of his, notorious all over the town for his habit of constant swearing] came to me and says, 'What's the matter, S—?' Says I, 'John, I don't know, I believe I ought to have religion, and am trying to get it.' 'Well,' says he, 'S—, I feel just so too, now I don't believe what half of these fellows are saying around here, but you go ahead, and if you get religion tell me, and I'll believe you, and I'll try for it too.' Pretty soon the minister beard about me and called at the house to see me. I told him how I felt, and he seemed to know just exactly what ailed me; he knelt down and prayed with me, and while he was praying, I don't know what came over me, but I felt as light and happy as if a load of fifty tons had been rolled off of me. I cried with joy, and it seemed as if the tears came from the very soles of my feet.—

I prayed there, I went down cellar and prayed there, out in the woodhouse and prayed there, out in the barn and prayed there, up in the barn chamber and prayed there. I felt so happy I didn't know what to do. Well, I went down to my shop, happy as I could be. Presently some one came down and told me that my hogs were out. Well, what of it? What did I care about hogs? I had something else to think about then; pretty soon they came and told me that the hogs had got into Mr. D—'s garden, and were rooting up his plants; then I had to go and look after them. Well, I tried and tried to get them into the pen, and after awhile succeeded, and didn't swear a word, and that was something I never did before in my life, to get them hogs in without swearing, but I did it then and didn't swear a word. I started for my shop again, and had hardly got there when they sent me word that my hogs were out again. Well, it did seem as though the devil was in them hogs and was trying to make me swear, but he didn't do it. I got them in the second time and had a great time of it too, but I didn't swear a word, and you'd better believe I nailed 'em up then so they would stay there. On my way to the shop, happy as I could be, I met John T.— again. 'Well,' says he, 'S—, how is it?' 'All right,' says I, 'John, there is religion and I've got it.' 'I believe you,' says he, 'and I'd give my hog if I was where you are, but I'm not far astern of you; go ahead, I'll soon be along side of you.' I told him the trouble I had had with the hogs, and he said he believed the devil had gone out of me into the hogs, and I think so too.

Well, I have been going ahead ever since, and am determined to keep on going ahead. I'm happy, too, but I don't care so much for that so long as I can be doing something to induce men to become Christians."

## THE DEAD.

How they so softly rest All, all the holy dead, Unto whose dwelling-place Now doth my soul draw near? How they so softly rest All in their silent graves, Deep to corruption Slowly down-sinking?

And they no longer weep, Here, where complaint is still! And they no longer feel, Here, where all gladness flies! And by the cypresses Softly o'ershadowed Until the Angel Calls them, they slumber!

From the German.

[From the Commonwealth.]

## NEW ENGLAND REFORMERS.

BEECHER, THE PRIEST.

They that have never seen him, yet admire, What they have heard of him, and much desire To have his company, and hear him tell Those Pilgrim stories which he knows so well. —[Bunyan.

It is not surprising that here in New England, persons should spring from the same Puritan stock, strongly individual, and yet resembling one another. And though not born in Massachusetts, nor educated at Cambridge, our preacher comes from a remarkable family of ministers and sensible persons,—all, I believe, natives of New England, and of one of the most Puritan towns in the most Puritan of the States—is the son of a preacher, I was about to say the seventh son—and a preacher indeed. I think we may call him the preacher. I mean to say, a person who takes his common sense into the pulpit, and brings all his faculties to bear upon what he wishes to say, without fear or favor; and if he thinks it will benefit men to pray, he sets them to praying; if it will profit them to laugh he sets them laughing; and if it will edify them to dance (as doubtless it might,) he sets them to dancing. Certainly, he never omits his humor;—and though we have not been accustomed to consider the church the place for humor, time was when a minister had no reputation who could not make his hearers laugh as well as weep, play on all their faculties, and send them home feeling the better for both. He is, perhaps, as good player as preacher; and if he sometimes play with his subject, it is because he is so full of it. Nor shall we have good preaching till men go into the pulpit so full of what they speak that they do just what they please there. He draws more persons than any other man,—not only on Sundays, but in lecture halls. A very earnest, a very eloquent speaker, with a dialect and way of his own. If any of you have never been nearer Brooklyn than New York, and happen to be there on Sunday, it will be a day well spent to cross over and go into Plymouth Church, and see if that, on the whole, is not earnest work. I think you will find yourselves touched as you are not often elsewhere. If prayers are made, they are prayers; if words are spoken, they are telling words; if hymns are sung, they are sung in the spirit. Must not the preacher be a reformer? For unless he speak to the times, take his text less from Palestine, less from Egypt, (he might take it from Egypt today, if he talked about the Ethiopian,) than from his own country, and from his own congregation especially, his teaching is little worth. Men may write essays, admirable essays, and read them—read them to the trees, read them to the woods. Excellent for printing, but having no pertinency, oftentimes. The text must be taken out of human life, out of the wants of the times. And the preacher has done it. He owes his reputation to that circumstance, more than any other.

In his pulpit, surrounded by his congregation, he is subject well worth studying. Here is no realm of Drowsyhead. His audience must laugh, must weep, grow grave or gay under the spell of his potent magnetism. I must tell you about it, for once I entered his church, and with Thoreau, too, if you will believe me. Aisles, body, galleries, every slip and chair was occupied, many persons left standing; the prayers, the christening of the babes, as many as a dozen in all, was devout even to tears. I know I wept, though my friend was restive under it,—perhaps fancying himself in a Pagan fane. But I felt otherwise. It seemed becoming to the time, to priest and parishioners, as was the discourse that followed. Honest work was done in its arguments and applications,—all the better for the playfulness, not incompatible with piety and devotion. The doctrine came from the heart to find the heart, and illustrate the text. He showed his good sense, too, in omitting the trite phrases and traditions, speaking in good homely speech straight to his points, and carrying them home.

It was a refreshment to get a little preaching which touched human interests. Everywhere there is so much that is poor. And this in New England too, where we are so accustomed to claim the best. Clearly the reform spirit creeps slowly into the pulpit, which answers less to the people's wants than any agency of our advancing civilization. The Priest of the Plymouth Church is not chargeable with this.

It was but the other night that I heard him before our Village Lyceum. I came away from his lecture with my old persuasion strengthened, that it was waste of time and talk for the towns to listen to any but those who speak to ear and eye, and, so reach the susceptibilities of their auditors. On this occasion, our people felt that they had been at once instructed and entertained; that a human being had been talking with them for his hour, and had given them something worth coming for. Certain they were, that here was a man who knew how to make himself felt and understood, without taking from their self-respect, or losing his own.

I am not about to give you his physiognomy or character. But this I may say, that he is a most effective extemporaneous speaker, allowing himself the amplest scope and swing; sure to take his audience along with him by his impetuosity and momentum, gathering power of persuasion and force of statement as he goes. I shall not call him an Idealist, but a person of sprightly talents, versatile, humorous even to drollery, of prodigious individuality, strong cause, broad humanity, and abounding animal spirits. He knows how to make the most of an anecdote. These, with his Western training, his ancestry and name, perhaps best tell the secret of his power and popularity. Nor need you be surprised when I add, that our frolicsome Transcendentalist sprang from the most logical of pulpits in the State of Connecticut.



THE NEWSPAPER.—The following extract from a Thanksgiving Sermon delivered by Rev. J. G. Adams, and is worthy a place in any good newspaper.

"The newspaper! Where does it 'not' go? from the thronged streets of the metropolis, far out into the pioneer's cabin, where civilization and barbarism enjoy peaceful communion, or have open war? And wherever it goes, thought is communicated, intelligence diffused, the mind quickened, fed, and made eager for new receptions of knowledge. This newspaper is the people's winged encyclopedia of history, art, science, political and literary criticism, morality, religion. There cannot be stagnation of mind where it comes. It is a mirror of the exterior and interior life of the times. The near and the distant come to us at once in it; what is doing at our own doors, at New York, Cincinnati, New Orleans, or what at San Francisco, Delhi or Canton. It opens senates, legislatures, courts, pulpits, scientific lecture rooms to audiences such as never could have been reached save through this consummate reporter. If it bears some evil, it conveys more good. If it advocates false opinions, it promotes that inquiry which shall invite a review of the falsehood through the same or similar sources. It is daily making our land one grand discussion room, where, in time, no bigot—secular, religious or political, can enter, without feeling that his opinions are subject to the freest examination, and that in the light of this examination, on their own merits must these opinions stand or fall."

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY.—The following is from the Newark Journal:—

"Women formerly possessed, and at various times exercised the elective franchise in New Jersey. By the Constitution adopted July 2, 1776, the privilege of voting was accorded to all inhabitants of full age, \$50 proclamation money, clear estate, and who had resided a certain time within the county. As this could be construed to include women, in 1790 a prominent Quaker member of the Assembly, had the act so drawn as to read 'he or she,' when referring to qualified voters. No change was made until 1807, and women often voted when the elections were close, or there was any special excitement. In the Presidential contest of 1800, there were many instances of their voting. At an election in Hunterdon County, in 1862, even some women of color were allowed to vote, and their ballots elected a member of the Legislature. In 1807 an act was passed restricting the right of suffrage to free white male citizens of twenty-one years.—And thus was extinguished female suffrage in New Jersey."

HON. JOHN H. REAGAN, who was recently elected a Representative to Congress from Texas, went to that State eighteen years ago, a poor, friendless stranger, wearing buckskin breeches and a hickory shirt. He educated himself, laboring Saturdays, at night—and the hours usually devoted to rest were spent in toil to pay for his schooling and the purchase of books. He split rails, drove oxen, toiled in farm fields, surveyed the wild, unsettled country, until he became injured to hardships. He gradually rose from one position to another, and now he has been elected by the people of Eastern Texas Representative in the Congress of the United States, and is spoken of as having fair prospects before the Legislature for United States Senator.

GENIUS OF ENERGY.—There is no genius in life, like the genius of energy and industry. You will learn that all the traditions so current among very young men—that certain great characters have wrought their greatness by an inspiration, as it were, grown out of a sad mistake.

And you will further find, when you come to measure yourself with men, that there are no rivals so formidable as those earnest, determined minds, which reckon the value of every hour, and which achieve eminence by persistent applications.

Literary ambition may inflame you at certain periods; and a thought of some great name will flash like a spark into the mine of your purposes; you dream until midnight over books, you set up shadows, and chase them down—other shadows, and they fly. Dreaming will never catch them. Nothing makes the "scent lie well" in the hunt after distinction, but labor.

And it is a glorious thing, when once you are weary of the dissipation, and the ennui of your own aimless thoughts, to take up some glowing page of an earnest thinker, and read, deep and long, until you feel the metal of his thought tinkling on your brain, and striking out from your flinty lethargy, flashes of ideas, that give the mind light and heat. And away you go, in the chase of what the soul within is creating on the instant, and you wonder at the fecundity of what seemed so crude. The glow of toil awakes you to the consciousness of your real capacities; you feel sure that they have taken a new step toward final development. In such mood it is, that one feels grateful to the dusty tomes, which, at other hours, stand like curiosity-making mummies, with no warmth and no vitality. Now they grow into the affections like new found friends; and gain a hold upon the heart, and light a fire in the brain, that the years and the mould cannot cover nor quench.—[Lk Marvel.

TEMPTATION AND FRAUD.—A moral of the late defalcation in the St. Nicholas Hotel, is that more vigilant care should be exercised over an establishment by the proprietors. It would be well if such a lesson could take effect in private households. The imprudence, and actual sin of exposing to temptations those whose principles are strongly rooted enough to resist it under all circumstances, is far greater than some may suppose, who even take credit themselves for the unbounded confidence which is often shown to be misplaced. We once saw a lady stuff bank notes in a drawer which was left unlocked, and asked if she did not fear that her servant might one day appropriate to her own use what she knew would not probably be missed. Her reply was:—"Not at all; I would not hire a girl whom I could not respect, or who could be guilty of taking what did not belong." A few months afterwards the lady found the trusted damsel had stolen a large amount; and she had only her own want of caution to blame for the loss. She had irreparably injured the girl by placing temptation in her way. In a Southern city a friend of ours sent a favorite man servant one day to her store room. He manifested some emotion on his return, and earnestly entreated her never again to put her keys in his hand, or those of another servant, pathetically describing his covetous and envious feelings at sight of "de fine hams and sides of bacon dat nobody ud miss one out ov—and my wife and little niggers wanting 'em at home." One who knew human nature in all its springs taught us the prayer—"Lead us not into temptation."

If any man thinks himself beyond the danger of falling—let him reflect if he has never committed, or been on the verge of committing, those small frauds almost daily practised in all processes of the business of life; those which are too petty to be noticed by the law, by some considered justifiable, but which involve a sacrifice of right a departure from strict honesty, a lack of that strong and sterling principle which could preserve from evil amid greater inducements! In buying and selling has no advantage ever been taken of the ignorance or negligence of the other party? Has a small debt which could easily have been paid, never been allowed to slide in oblivion? The opportunities occur every day—almost every hour, for strengthening the habit of rectitude and integrity by practising self-denial on a small scale.—[N. Y. Express.

FORTUNE IS NOT SO BLIND.—We accuse fortune of blindness, when it showers its gifts upon a young prodigal. It is better, we think, that a prodigal should have them than a miser. The prodigal, at all events, invite others to share his good fortune with him—the miser would keep it entirely to himself.—[Punch.

THOUGHTS; LYING ON THE SAND.—Adversity brings to light many a hidden beauty. It is like a handsome leg revealed for the first time on a showery day.

The charms that Fashion lends to women would be considered positive defects if Nature had given them.

We are never astonished at any happiness that drops into our lap, for we always fancy we are deserving of it; but if any piece of ill luck falls down upon us, we cannot imagine what we have done to deserve it.

We fancy we are becoming wiser, as we become older, when it is simply our incapacity to commit the same follies as when we were young.

Envy lashes principally the fortunate. It is like the ragamuffins in the street, who cry out, "Whip behind!" directly they see one of their comrades who has got a lift.

To appreciate a free country, you must travel in a despotic state. It is like coming into the open air after visiting a prison.—[ib.

Some musical publisher or teacher once wrote or said "that the art of playing on the violin required the nicest perception, and the most delicate sensibility of any art of the known world."—Some country editor, in commenting on it, says, "The art of publishing a country newspaper and making it pay, beats the art of fiddling higher than a kite."

Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, is not opposed to the cultivation of innocent amusement. His pleasant disposition is illustrated by the following remark of his:—"Thirty years ago I came to Tennessee with my wife, my fiddle, and a horse and sulky. My horse and sulky are long since gone, but my wife and fiddle remain as good as new!"

EFFECTS OF AGE.—One afternoon, at court, I was standing beside two intimate acquaintances of mine, and old nobleman and a middle-aged lady of rank, when the former remarked to the latter that he thought a certain young lady near us very beautiful. The middle aged lady replied, "I cannot see any particular beauty in her."—"Ah, madam," he rejoined, "to us old men youth always appears beautiful!"—a speech with which Wordsworth, when I repeated it to him, was greatly struck. The fact is, all we are about to leave the world we do not perceive how much it contains to excite our interest and admiration; the sunsets appear to me far lovelier now than they were in other years; and the bee upon the flower is now an object of curiosity to me, which it was not in early days.—[Table Talk of Saml. Rogers.

## BREATHING.

There are certain physiological laws which, from their simplicity as well as their importance, should be familiar to every person. These principles can hardly be too often urged upon the attention of the reading community; for it is a melancholy fact, that with all that has been written and said upon the subject of health, there is a wide-spread ignorance or indifference, in relation to its preservation.

The process of breathing is very simple, though the machinery by which it is performed is complicated and wonderful. And herein, at least, "all men are created equal;" neither can man boast in this respect over the brutes beneath him, for all existence is sustained by the same process.—Here the prince and the beggar—the man of colossal intellect and the meanest insects, are upon a common level.

Yet the art of breathing seems but ill understood, or if understood but poorly practiced.—Certain it is that thousands of people of both sexes stop breathing altogether, long before they have lived to old age, for the simple reason that they do not breathe properly while they have a chance. Consumption, asthma, and kindred disorders, that count their victims by multitudes which no man can number, result in numerous instances from this fruitful source of mischief.—The lungs are so constructed, that the largest ones (the right lung,) when properly used and developed, will contain a gallon of air; yet it may be so contracted as to contain no more than a gill; and when this stage of contraction is reached, a person had better make his will, and all other necessary arrangements for an untimely death.

It is just as easy to have a broad-chest and fully developed lungs, as it is to have them contracted; yet there is only one way given, "under heaven or among men," whereby this result may be obtained, and that is to breathe properly. In the first place, if you would do this, you must keep erect, whether sitting or standing; and then you must breathe fully—that is, you must fill the lungs to their very bottom. Furthermore, you should often give the lungs an extra strengthening, by throwing back your arms and shoulders as far as possible, drawing in all the air you can, and then letting it off by the slowest process.—This invigorates the whole system, and soon becomes a luxury which one will not dispense with. It is particularly necessary for persons of sedentary habits, such as clerks, shoemakers, tailors, teachers, etc. These persons should never allow themselves to sit in a stooping posture; and as every half hour should get up and fill their lungs in the manner just described.

There is a style particularly common with Young America, of sitting with the heels as high or higher than the head. What is more common than to see a man reading his newspaper, or smoking a cigar, with his feet perched upon a desk, or some object higher than his chair? The practise is at once vulgar and mischievous, and, long continued, can but result disastrously to the health.

The true position of the body is indispensable. A person should make it a matter of serious and solemn duty not to get into the habit of stooping. They can soon get accustomed to it, so that it is as easy to stand erect as to bend. Those in the habit of stooping may find it quite a struggle to overcome it; but the reward will richly repay the labor. Not only should the stooping posture be avoided through the day, but also in bed. The position should be such during sleep that the lungs will imbibe the greatest possible quantity of air.

This leads us to remark upon the ventilation of sleeping apartments. It is an amazing fact that hundreds of families sleep without fresh air, carefully closing all the doors and windows that can admit any, as though it were an enemy against which they were to barricade their castles, instead of a friend without which they cannot live. The air of a bedroom is thus breathed over and over again, till it becomes impure and unhealthy; and by this means the system is enervated, and disease is engendered. Dwellings should be built with an eye to this important matter of ventilation; but even where they are not, a partial remedy exists, for a window can be raised, or a door opened—or both.

These suggestions as we have already intimated, are of the simplest kind, which every person can understand and adopt. Their importance can not be over-estimated. The whole subject of physiology is one of the greatest importance, and no man should be ignorant in relation to the structure of his system, and the proper use of its functions.—[Life Illustrated.

PURE AIR AND SLEEP.—Dr. Arnott, in his Physies, states that canary birds suspended near the top of a curtained bedstead where persons are sleeping, will generally be found dead in the morning from the effects of carbonic acid gas, generated in respiration. He set forth this as a fact, to show the necessity of breathing pure air in sleeping apartments, and sweeping argument against the old-fashioned, high-curtained bedsteads. A healthy man respires about twenty times in a minute, and inhales in that period about seven hundred cubic inches of air; this he exudes again in the form of carbonic acid gas and water, which vitiates the atmosphere. Three and one half per cent. of carbonic acid gas in the air renders it unfit for the support of life; this shows how necessary it is to provide a supply of pure air for the support of respiration.



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**Letter from Hon. Josiah Quincy to Mr. Lincoln.**

We copy below a letter from the venerable Josiah Quincy, of Boston, to President Lincoln, which appears in the New York Post, with the following explanatory preface:

This letter, a copy of which, in the fine and clear handwriting of its author, we have seen, was not intended for the public eye, and it has been acknowledged, as we are told, by Mr. Lincoln in terms of the most frank and cordial nature. We believe that we violate no rule of propriety in laying it before the public, which we have done after consultation with some of Mr. Quincy's friends. There is nothing in it which is otherwise than highly honorable to both him and the eminent personage to whom it is addressed, and the subject is of such universal interest, and is treated in such a manner, that few will dissent from the judgment which we have formed, that the public have a right to read it now, instead of waiting for its future appearance in historic form. One of its remarkable characteristics is the hopeful and confident tone in which it speaks of the eventual victory of the cause of the United States government. Age is ordinarily timid and desponding, but the age of Mr. Quincy has all the cheerful courage of a vigorous manhood.

**Hon. Abraham Lincoln:** Sir: Old age has its privilege, which I hope this letter will not exceed. But I cannot refrain from expressing to you my gratification and my gratitude for your letter to the Illinois Convention; happy, timely, conclusive and effective. What you say concerning emancipation, your proclamation and your course of proceeding in relation to it, was due to truth and your own character—humbly assailed as it has been. The development is an imperishable monument of wisdom and virtue.

Negro slavery and the possibility of emancipation have been subjects of my thought for more than seventy years; being first introduced to it by the debates in the convention of Massachusetts for adopting the constitution, in 1788, which I attended. I had subsequently opportunities of knowing the views on that subject, not only of such men as Hamilton, King, Jay and Pickering, but also of distinguished slaveholders—of both the Pickneys, of William Smith of South Carolina, and of many others. With the first of these I had personal intercourse and acquaintance. I can truly say that I never knew the individual, slaveholder or non-slaveholder, who did not express a detestation of it, and the desire and disposition to get rid of it. The only difficulty, in case of emancipation, was, what shall we do for the master, and what shall we do with the slave? A satisfactory answer to both these questions has been, until now, beyond the reach and the grasp of human wisdom and power.

Through the direct influence of a good and gracious God, the people of the United States have been invested with the power of answering satisfactorily both these questions, and also of providing for the difficulties incident to both, of which if they fail to avail themselves, thoroughly and conclusively, they will entail shame on themselves and sorrow and misery on many generations.

It is impossible for me to regard the power thus granted to this people otherwise than as proceeding from the direct influence of a superintending Providence who ever makes those mad whom he intends to destroy.

The only possible way in which slavery, after it had grown to such height, could have been abolished, is that which heaven has adopted.

Your instrumentality in the work is to you a subject of special glory, favor and felicity. The madness of secession and its inevitable consequence, civil war, will, in their result, give the right and the power of universal emancipation sooner or later. If the United States do not understand and fully appreciate the boon thus bestowed on them, and fail to improve it to the utmost extent of the power granted, they will prove recreant to themselves and posterity.

I write under the impression that the victory of the United States in this war is inevitable.

Compromise is impossible. Peace on any other basis would be the establishment of two nations, each hating the other, both military, both necessarily hostile, their territories interlocked, with a tendency to never-ceasing hostility. Can we leave to posterity a more cruel inheritance, or one more hopeless of happiness and posterity?

Pardon the liberty I have taken in this letter, and do not feel obliged in any way to take notice of it; and believe me,

Ever your grateful and obliged servant,  
JOSEPH QUINCY.

Quincy, September 7, 1863.

**RUSSIA AND AMERICA.**

**Letter from the Czar—Russian Sympathy with Our Government.**

On Saturday M. de Stoeckl, the Russian Minister in Washington, read to the President the following letter from Prince Gortschakoff, conveying assurances of the sympathy of the Emperor of Russia with our government in its struggle against rebellion:—

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO BARON DE STOECKL.

“ST. PETERSBURG, July 10, 1861.

“M. DE STOECKL, &c., &c., &c.—Sir: From the beginning of the conflict which divides the United States of America, you have been desired to make known to the federal government the deep interest with which our august master was observing the development of a crisis which puts in question the prosperity and even the existence of the Union.

“The Emperor profoundly regrets to see that the hope of a peaceful solution is not realized, and that American citizens, already in arms are ready to let loose upon their country the most formidable of the

scourges of political society—a civil war. For more than eighty years that it has existed the American Union owes its independence, its towering rise and its progress to the concord of its members, consecrated under the auspices of its illustrious founder, by institutions which have been able to reconcile the Union with liberty. This Union has been faithful. It has exhibited to the world the spectacle of prosperity without example in the annals of history. It would be deplorable that, after so conclusive an experience, the United States should be hurried into a breach of solemn compact, which, up to this time, has made their power. In spite of the diversity of their constitutions and of their interests, and perhaps even because of their diversity, Providence seems to urge them to draw closer the traditional bond which is the basis of the very condition of their political existence. In any event the sacrifice which they might impose upon themselves to maintain it are beyond comparison with those which dissolution would bring after it. United, they perfect themselves; isolated, they are paralyzed.

“The struggle which unhappily has just arisen can neither be indefinitely prolonged nor lead to the total destruction of one of the parties. Sooner or later it will be necessary to come to some settlement, whatever it may be, which may cause the divergent interests now actually in conflict to coexist. The American nation would then give a proof of high political wisdom in seeking in common such a settlement before a useless effusion of blood, a barren squandering of strength and of public riches, and acts of violence and reciprocal reprisals shall have come to deepen an abyss between the two parties of the confederation, to end definitely in their mutual exhaustion, and in the ruin, irreparable, of their commercial and political power.

“Our august master cannot resign himself to admit such deplorable anticipations. His Imperial Majesty still places his confidence in that practical good sense of the citizens of the Union who appreciate so judiciously their true interests. His Majesty is happy to believe that the members of the federal government, and the influential men of the two parties, will seize all occasions and will unite all their efforts to calm the effervescence of the passions. There are no interests so divergent that it may not be possible to reconcile them by laboring to that end with zeal and perseverance in a spirit of justice and moderation.

“If, within the limits of your friendly relations, your language and your counsels may contribute to this result, you will respond, sir, to the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor in devoting to this personal influence, which you may have been able to acquire during your residence at Washington, and the consideration which belongs to your character, as the representative of a sovereign animated by the most friendly sentiments towards the American Union. This Union is not simply in our eyes an element essential to the universal political equilibrium; it constitutes besides a nation to which our august master and all Russia have pledged the most friendly interests for the two countries, placed at the extremity of the two worlds, both in the ascending period of their development, appear called to a natural community of interests and of sympathies, of which they have already given mutual proofs to each other.

“I do not wish here to approach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this contest. The preceding considerations have no other object than to attest the lively solicitude of the Emperor in the presence of the dangers which menace the American Union, and the sincere wishes that his Majesty entertains for the maintenance of that great work, so laboriously raised, and which appeared so rich in its future.

“It is in this sense, sir, that I desire you to express yourself, as well to the members of the general government as to the influential persons whom you may meet, giving them the assurance that in every event the American nation may count upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our august master during the most important crisis which it is passing through at present.

“Receive, sir, the expression of my very deep consideration.  
GORTSCHAKOFF.”

The Secretary of State has delivered to M. Stoeckl the following acknowledgment:

MR. SEWARD TO MR. STOECKL.

“DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, Sept. 7, 1861.

“The Secretary of State of the United States is authorized by the President to express to Mr. De Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, his profound sense of the liberal, friendly and magnanimous sentiments of his Majesty on the subject of the internal differences which for a time have seemed to threaten the American Union, as they are communicated in the instruction from Prince Gortschakoff to Mr. De Stoeckl, and by him read by his Majesty's direction to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State. M. De Stoeckl will express to his government the satisfaction with which the government regards this new guaranty of a friendship between the two countries which had its beginning with the national existence of the United States. The Secretary of State offers to M. De Stoeckl renewed assurances of his high consideration.  
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

“M. Ed. De Stoeckl, &c., &c.”

**What the Slaveholders Expected.**

From the Richmond Examiner of April 18th, 1861.  
It is a good maxim, “not to quarrel with one's bread and butter,” and one which the North will remember to its sorrow long ere its war upon the South is ended. It has no idea yet of the extent of its dependence upon the South, and upon slaveholding countries south of us. Cotton is king, but not the only king. Sugar, molasses, rice, tobacco and

many other southern products are kings and petty princes. The North cannot subsist without them, yet she is about to excite a system of privateering, that will cut up her commerce, and if it does not starve her, will force her to live upon half allowances. She can't live on leather long, and neither her shoes or other manufactures will find a market after war is fully entered into. There is a great and vital fact in the history of trade, of which the North has been unmindful.

Until the discovery of America and the doubling the Cape of Good Hope, each civilized nation lived within itself and upon the products of its own soil. Cotton, sugar, coffee, tea, rice, spices and tobacco were little or not at all used. The population of the civilized world was then very sparse, and there was abundant breadth of soil to produce substitutes for these articles at home. Since then, the population of Western and Southern Europe has quadrupled, and half the people would go naked, and soon starve, if cut off from southern markets, in which they might exchange their manufactures for food, and for the raw material for making clothing. Europe is dependent for subsistence on the countries of the south. Those countries are not naturally dependent on her. She oppresses many of them, and her trade with them keeps down, impairs and depresses the civilization of all of them, by confining them to the single pursuit of agriculture.

The Northeastern States of America are situated, as regards trade and subsistence, just as are Western and Southern Europe. Their soil, in its present impoverished condition, could not be made to produce food and clothing to sustain their population. They might live without cotton, or tea, or coffee, or rice, or sugar, or spices, molasses, or tobacco, if they had sufficient breadth of soil on which to produce substitutes for these articles; but this they have not. They have begun to blockade the whole Southern coast. If they succeed, the South may nevertheless live as comfortably and luxuriously within itself as if it enjoyed the trade and commerce of the world. A successful blockade of the South for ten years would build up manufactures of every kind, begot a necessity of producing everything at home that we now procure from abroad—from professors and parsons down to pumpkin-seeds and pig yokes—and at the end of the blockade her civilization and her wealth would be increased four-fold. It would be, however, a cruel, agrarian measure that would ruin most of the farming interests, whilst it built up other and new interests.

A ten years' successful blockade of the Northeastern States (we mean an exclusion from the markets of the world) would starve one half of their population and impoverish the other half. Northern wealth is a very ticklish concern. Without foreign trade it would take to itself wings and fly off; or, if it remained at home, would cease to have any value. Without trade, her factories, her ships, her stores, her cities and her moneyed capital would be valueless—would cease to constitute wealth. Her poverty is indigenous—her riches cosmopolitan. If she continues to war upon the South, her moneyed capital and her capital employed in trade and manufactures will seek investment in other countries. Then she will have nothing but her sterile soil and her millions of paupers. War can do us no serious injury, but will be sure to ruin her. The slave population of the South can support in comfort four times as many people as we have within our confines. We can keep a million of men under arms and never suffer for want of comfortable food and clothing. Slaveholding begets and fosters the war spirit. After a while the master race begins to think its whole business is to fight, whilst the inferior race does the labor. This is a division of labor which we do not altogether admire and approve; but it is well for us and for our enemies to know that it is not an unnatural one, nor has it been an unusual one. Among the most polished and civilized nations of antiquity this was the normal and approved condition of things.

The North will be at a loss to select its soldiery. Her factory hands and her farmers know little about guns and would take a long time to learn to stand fire, however expert they be at carrying Wide Awake lanterns. Hannibal did once whip a Roman army, by tying fodder to the tails and horns of a drove of oxen, setting fire to the fodder and driving the oxen in among the Romans. We doubt very much whether the Wide Awakes could be driven by their officers in among the Southern troops, and we know they will never lead them in.

Then, again, if the Northern factory hands and farmers are carried to the wars, who will produce food and clothing? War will disorganize the industry of the North; it can have little effect upon ours.

One effect of the war will be to transfer a great part of the commercial and manufacturing capital of the Northeast to the slaveholding States. Necessity will compel those who have lived by Southern trade to remove South, in order to retain or regain that trade. We will buy no more shoes from Boston, no more iron from Pennsylvania, no more foreign merchandise from New York, (unless she sets up for herself,) and freight no more Northern vessels. But it will give a hearty welcome to well-endorsed democrats from the free States who come among us to make shoes or build ships, or import goods, or to carry on any useful or ornamental trade or manufacture. We invite such men to come and live among their old customers, now that abolition has rendered it dishonorable for those customers to buy of them whilst they dwell in an enemy's country.

Let us make up our minds for a long and bloody war—and not be flurried or frightened on the occasion. We are prepared for it; and prepared to continue it, if need be, till the North gets sick of it. Unless we prove arrant cowards, war will do us no harm and much good. It will elevate our characters, teach us self-respect and self-reliance, give us a name among the nations and infinitely advance our civilization, by compelling us to pursue and practice with ourselves all the trades, professions, arts and callings that belong to and constitute high refinement and civilization.



## LOLA MONTEZ ON BEAUTY.

The fair Lola has done almost all things, in almost all countries, but the last noticeable feature has been her recent lecture in Canada, upon Beautiful Women. It was given at Hamilton, before a crowded audience. Lola herself has been a beautiful woman in her day, and can speak more knowingly on this subject than most others. She is now passing into the sere and yellow leaf of life. But a Canada reporter, who was present, saw her at a distance, which lent enchantment to the view, and he writes as follows:—

Lola is a living lecture on beauty. She is an example of a beautiful woman. Her face is *charmante*, especially the forehead, eyes and nose. Her movements are graceful in the extreme, and the way she handled a fan was a lesson to the Canadian fair. Her history is evidence of the power of beauty; as also, perhaps, of its frailty.

Her lecture on "Beautiful Women" is open to criticism. It is hardly one to please a general audience, for its allusions cannot be understood and admired without a more intimate acquaintance with the literature of ancient and modern Europe than is possessed by the great majority of our population. Lola introduces most appropriately an elegant told story: When nature had given valor to man, swiftness to the hare, horns to cattle, apportioning to the various creatures various qualities, she was unmindful of woman, until her supply was well nigh exhausted. Then, suddenly reflecting, she atoned for her neglect by the gift of beauty, which indeed rendered woman superior to all the others.

One fine passage acquired additional force from the experience of the speaker. The was asking wherein beauty lay. "Where," she said, "shall we look for this source of power? Often perhaps, in a mere dimple, sometimes in the soft shadow of a drooping eyelid, or again, beneath the tresses of a little fantastic curl. Alas!" and she spoke it most impressively, "alas, I am ashamed to think what small things will often move the strongest and bravest of men! Many times in my life, in the company of kings and nobles, have I been forced with sadness to reflect on the words of the sublime Milton, in which he speaks of woman as

Fair, no doubt, and worthy well  
Thy cherishing, thy honor and thy love,  
Not thy subjection.

Lola considered the English, Irish and Scotch women to be the handsomest. Speaking of beauties, she gave the palm to the well known Duchess of Sutherland, who moved a natural queen, and was the paragon among the beautiful aristocracy of England.

Lady Blessington was a marvellous beauty; kings and nobles were at her feet. In Italy they called her La Diva—the goddess. She was voluptuous, with a neck that sat on her shoulders like the most charming Greek models. She had a wonderfully beautiful hand, and an eye that when it smiled captivated all hearts. She was a far more intellectual style of beauty than even the Duchess of Sutherland.

The present Duchess of Wellington (when Lola saw her, Marchioness of Douro) was an admirably beautiful woman, with little intellect or animation. She was a fine piece of sculpture, and as cold as a piece of sculpture.

The most famously beautiful family in England was the great Sheridan family. There were two sons, both, said Lola, known to herself, who were considered the handsomest men of their day. There were three daughters—the Hon. Mrs. Norton, well known on this side of the Atlantic through her poetry and her misfortunes; Lady Blackwood and Lady Seymour, the latter of whom was the Queen of Beauty at the famous Eglinton tournament. These three were called the three Graces of England.

Speaking of French beauties, Lola first praised the Marquise de la Grange, and afterwards the Empress Eugenia.

When Lola last saw Eugenia, she (Eugenia) was certainly one of the most vivacious, witty and sprightly women in Paris. All the portraits in this country greatly exaggerated her size, for Eugenia was really a short woman. Before her marriage with the Emperor, and when she was the belle of Madrid, she evinced a high admiration for Louis Gottschalk, the pianist, who, by the way, had carried off, unwittingly, half a million hearts from the United States. Eugenia caused him to be received into the most aristocratic families of Madrid.

Lola decried all cosmetics. She recommended three things—temperance, exercise and cleanliness, as preservatives of beauty. The bath, she said, which was universal everywhere but in Britain and America, was the best "wash" that could be desired, although indeed it was mentioned that tincture of benzoin, precipitated by water, was used by the beauties of Charles II's reign, and

A debating society in Schenectady, the other day, the subject was: "Which is the most beautiful production, a girl or a strawberry?"—After continuing the argument for two nights the meeting finally adjourned without coming to a conclusion—the old ones going for the strawberries, and the young ones for the girls.

AN INCIDENT ON THE PANIC.—Karl Dammkopf, an aged German residing in Williamsburg, had \$1,400 in the savings bank. When the panic became contagious, he caught it, and was among the first of the crowd that besieged the bank. He drew out his money all in shining yellow boys, and carried it about with him, day after day, in a leathern bag. Its weight was troublesome, and the old man was in a fever of fear, lest he should lose it. He suspected every man he met to be a thief or a pickpocket, and when he went to bed at night with the bag of gold under his head, he hardly dared to close his eyes, lest he should awake to find a hand at his throat and a sharp knife gleaming before him.

On Saturday night last a brilliant idea flashed upon old Karl. His frau was snoring by his side, and without disturbing her he arose, lit a lamp, went down into the basement kitchen, and after carefully closing the window-blinds, proceeded to drag out the stove, remove the fire-board and loosen a brick from the back of the chimney.—The bag of gold was deposited in this secure receptacle, the brick replaced, the fireboard and stove restored to their places, all the mortar and dust removed, and the old man went to bed and slept soundly, resolved to keep his secret even from his wife. The next day being Sunday, he locked up his house, and with his wife on his arm paid a visit to a lager bier garden. The day was passed in quaffing, smoking and talking, and if once or twice Karl thought of his gold, it was only to chuckle over the complete safety of his investment.

Returning home rather late in the evening, Karl thought he would look into the kitchen and see that all was safe. Observing mortar, lath and other rubbish lying loose upon the hearth, he became greatly alarmed. Brushing round like a crazy man, he instantly shoved away the stove, took down the fireboard and found the loosened brick upon the hearth, and his money gone. Although every exertion has been made to arrest the robber, no clue to his identity has yet been discovered.

WEARING FLANNEL.—In our climate, fickle in its gleams of sunshine and its balmy airs, as a coquette in her smiles and favors, consumption bears away every year the ornaments of many social circles. The fairest and loveliest are its favorite victims. An ounce of prevention in this fatal disease is worth many pounds of cure, for when once well seated, it mocks alike medical skill and careful nursing. If the fair sex could be induced to regard the laws of health, many precious lives might be saved, but pasteboard soles, low neck dresses, and lilliputian hats sow annually the seeds of a fatal harvest. The suggestion in the following article from the Scientific American, if followed, might save many with consumptive tendencies from an early grave:

Put it on at once, winter and summer, nothing better can be worn next to the skin than a red flannel shirt; "loose," for it has room to move on the skin, thus causing a titillation which draws the blood to the surface and keeps it there; and when that is the case no man can take cold; "red," for white flannel frills up, mats together, and becomes tight, stiff, heavy and impervious. Cotton wool merely absorbs the moisture from the surface, while woolen flannel conveys it from the skin and deposits it in drops on the outside of the shirt, from which the ordinary cotton shirt absorbs it; and by its nearer exposure to the air it is soon dried without injury to the body. Having these properties, red woolen flannel is worn by sailors even in the midsummer of the hottest countries. Wear a thinner material in summer. —[Hall's Journal of Health.

THE CAMEL EXPERIMENT.—The Washington Star says: The latest advices received here concerning the progress and promise of the camel experiment of the Government in the military operations on the frontier, continue to confirm the highest hopes of its friends. From the day the animals were landed on the coast of Texas to this hour the experiment has proved an eminently successful one; until the experience had with them as beasts of burden has been such that all concerned in their management and use are unanimously of opinion that they suit, as beasts of burden, the requirements of our great western plains as well as those of Asia and Africa.

In persevering to obtain from Congress the means of making these experiments, and in his sagacious arrangements to consummate them to the best advantage, the late Secretary of War has certainly conferred a benefit on his country second to none other for which the nation has so far been indebted to a gentleman in a similar official position. In twenty-five years hence camel trains will be high as common in the far west of the United States as on the most travelled routes of the East. By this time next year they will doubtless be imported on private account, and be in actual use by citizens crossing the great North American desert. As yet, the national advantage to result from this idea of Secretary Davis are not to be calculated.

"WELL, mariner," said a "tewth doctor" to a salt water customer, "which tooth do you want extracted; is it a molar or incisor?" "It's the upper tier on the larboard side. Bear a hand, you swab, for it's nipping my jaw like a bloody lobster."

## BE CAREFUL OF YOUR MONEY.

When life is full of health and glee,  
Work, work as busy as a bee;  
And take this gentle hint from me—  
Be careful of your money!  
You'll find it true when friends are few,  
When you are short of money.

The single grain cast in the mould  
May spring and give a hundred fold;  
More precious than its weight in gold!  
Be careful of your money!  
The grain you sow, to stacks may grow;  
Be careful of your money.

But do not shut sweet Mercy's doors,  
When sorrow pleads or want implores;  
To help to heal misfortune's sores,  
Be careful of your money!  
To help the poor who seek your door,  
Be careful of your money.

Would you escape the beggar's lot,  
The debt-bed of the tipping sot,  
And live in sweet contentment's cot,  
Be careful of your money!  
And if you need a friend indeed,  
Be careful of your money.

RECOVERING CANARY BIRDS.—Many of our ladies in the course of the summer may have to lament the escape of their birds. The following from the Hartford Times indicates a possible way of recovering him:

"About a month since, a lady who resides on the Windsor road, was hanging her cage, containing a pair of canaries, upon the outside of her house, when the bottom of the cage fell off, and the birds flew away to a neighboring orchard.—Great pains were taken to secure them, without avail, when a lady in the vicinity gave the information that by wetting them they could be easily caught. A syringe and a bucket of water was taken to the orchard, and the little fellows were soon so wet that they did not attempt to fly, and were easily taken. This plan may be of use to those whose birds may hereafter escape."

## POETICAL CURIOSITY.

A curious performance is given in the following poem of different biblical texts:

Cling to the Mighty One,	Ps. lxxxix. 10
Cling in thy grief,	Heb. xii. 11.
Cling to the Holy One,	Heb. I. 12.
He gives relief.	Ps. cxvi. 9.
Cling to the Gracious One,	Ps. cxvi. 6.
Cling in thy pain,	Ps. lv. 4.
Cling to the Faithful One,	I Thess. v. 24.
He will sustain.	Ps. xxviii. 3.
Cling to the Living One,	Heb. vii. 25.
Cling in thy woe,	Ps. lxxxvi. 7.
Cling to the Loving One,	I John iv. 16.
Through all below.	Rom. viii. 28 3.
Cling to the Pardoning One,	Is. iv. 7.
He speaketh peace;	John xiv. 27.
Cling to the Healing One,	Exod. xv. 26.
Anguish shall cease,	Ps. cxviii. 3.
Cling to the Bleeding One,	I John. 1 7.
Cling to His side,	John xx. 27.
Cling to the Risen One,	Rom. vi. 9.
In Him abide.	John xv. 4.
Cling to the Coming One,	Rev. xxii. 20.
Hope shall arise;	Titus ii. 13.
Cling to the Reigning One,	Ps. xvi. 1.
Joy lights thine eyes.	Ps. xvi. 11.

HOW TO TELL THE AGE OF LADIES.—Of course all our readers are aware to ask a lady her age, is equivalent to a direct declaration of war. We have always looked upon it as such, still we have felt an irresistible desire to know the ages of some young ladies, but bless their dear souls, we would not ask them for the world. We have at length come across a method by which the sweet ones may be made to divulge the great secret, without knowing what they are about; and thus young gentlemen can at once learn whether they are paying their devoirs to seventeen or thirty.—The following table will do it. Just hand this table to the lady and request her to tell you in which column her age is contained. Add together the figures at the top of the columns in which the age is found, and you have the great secret. Thus suppose her age to be seventeen. You will find the number seventeen only in two columns, viz: the first and fifth, and the first figures at the head of these columns make seventeen. Here is the magic table:—

1	2	4	8	16	32
3	3	5	9	17	33
5	6	6	10	18	34
7	7	7	11	19	35
9	10	12	12	20	36
11	11	13	13	21	37
13	14	14	14	22	38
15	15	15	15	23	39
17	18	20	24	24	40
19	19	21	25	25	41
21	22	22	26	26	42
23	23	23	27	27	43
25	26	28	28	28	44
27	27	29	29	29	45
29	30	30	30	30	46
31	31	31	31	31	47
33	34	36	40	48	48
35	35	37	41	49	49
37	38	38	42	50	50
39	39	39	43	51	51
41	42	44	44	52	52
43	43	45	45	53	53
45	46	46	46	54	54
47	47	47	47	55	55
49	50	52	56	56	56
51	51	53	57	57	57
53	54	54	58	58	58
55	55	55	59	59	59
57	58	60	60	60	60
59	60	61	61	61	61
61	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63



